

TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Cool early, fair later. Temp. 64-80 (14-24). Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 63-85 (17-25). LONDON: Foggy early, sunny later. Temp. 62-82 (16-28). Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 58-80 (14-21). CHANNEL: Smooth. SEAS: Rough. Temp. 75-80 (24-28). NEW YORK: Breezy. Temp. 70-81 (21-28). Yesterday's temp. 68-83 (20-28).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 3

Austria	10.5	Libya	1.0
Bahamas	10.5	Luxembourg	1.0
Bahrain	10.5	Macao	1.0
Belize	10.5	Malta	1.0
Bermuda	10.5	Mexico	1.0
Bhutan	10.5	Moldavia	1.0
Bolivia	10.5	Monaco	1.0
Brazil	10.5	Norway	1.0
Bulgaria	10.5	Poland	1.0
Canada	10.5	Portugal	1.0
Cape Verde	10.5	Romania	1.0
Cayman Islands	10.5	Saudi Arabia	1.0
Czechoslovakia	10.5	Spain	1.0
Dominican Republic	10.5	Sweden	1.0
Egypt	10.5	Switzerland	1.0
El Salvador	10.5	Taiwan	1.0
Equatorial Guinea	10.5	Tanzania	1.0
Fiji	10.5	Togo	1.0
France	10.5	Turkey	1.0
Germany	10.5	U.S.	1.0
Ghana	10.5	U.S.S.R.	1.0
Greece	10.5	Yugoslavia	1.0
Guatemala	10.5		
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Honduras	10.5		
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Zimbabwe	10.5		

## Anti-American Violence Grows In Saigon Area

SAIGON, Sept. 16 (UPI)—An anti-American demonstration broke out today at a U.S. Army base near Saigon and the U.S. Embassy. Protesters burned American flags and looted stores.

A demonstration against President Nguyen Van Thieu also erupted in Saigon tonight. National police fired tear gas into a group of 100 Buddhist students at the pagoda of the militant An Quang Buddhist sect after demonstrators burned Thieu campaign posters.

## Peking to Get U.S. Vote for Council Seat

But Nixon Seeks to Keep Taiwan in UN

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (UPI)—President Nixon said today that a United States vote for ailing mainland China in the United Nations Security Council would be a "disaster."

The President said at an impromptu news conference in his White House office that such a move "reflects the realities of the situation in the United Nations."

He also said his administration had concluded that the present U.S. position "is the legally sustainable one" in the UN.

He declined to discuss the date of the agenda for his prospective trip to Peking. "But I am sure," he said.

No Threat on Aid

Turning to Vietnam, Mr. Nixon said he would not consider halting U.S. aid to South Vietnam because of President Nguyen Van Thieu's one-man presidential rule.

Such a step has been proposed by Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D-Wash., among others.

South Vietnam is far from the aid of a U.S.-style democracy, Mr. Nixon said. But, he added, only about 30 of the 91 nations which the United States is giving aid are headed by freely elected leaders.

He said "friendship and alliance" between Japan and the United States were indispensable because both countries "inevitably are going to be economic competitors."

Trade Talks Cited

Mr. Nixon briefly referred to recent talks in Washington during which the Japanese asked the United States to remove the new 10 percent import surcharge.

The President said the United States had made it clear that the surcharge was a temporary measure.

But, he said, when the United States is asked how temporary, the answer is, "We are not seeking a temporary solution, but a permanent one."

Thus, the duration of the temporary surcharge will be "somewhat longer," he said.

Earlier today, Ambassador George Bush presented the Chinese representation plan at the UN.

He outlined its terms at a meeting attended by more than 20 delegations friendly to Nationalist China, which now holds the Security Council seat.

It was part of a strategy that by supporting mainland China for the Security Council seat, might also secure enough votes to keep Nationalist China from being ousted from the UN.

Mr. Nixon said that it would not join the UN if Nationalist China were allowed to retain membership.

A second U.S. resolution would declare any move to expel Nationalist China an "important question" requiring a two-thirds vote if the assembly approved.

After the meeting today, Mr. Nixon expressed confidence that the U.S. policy for dual Chinese representation in the UN was on (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



CLASH—Japanese police following bulldozer in an advance on a student stronghold in Narita yesterday. Casualties were reported very heavy on both sides.

## Protesters Try to Halt Construction

## 3 Police Die in Tokyo Airport Battle

NARITA, Japan, Sept. 16 (Reuters)—More than 5,000 riot police today smashed through a string of fortified stockades on the site of Tokyo's second airport after a day of fighting in which three policemen were killed and hundreds of persons were injured.

The deaths were the first in a long struggle over land needed to complete the triple-runway project.

Demonstrations by local farmers and leftist students have delayed construction by more than a year. The airport is now scheduled to open next May.

Today, officials said major resistance at the site had been broken by the giant police operation, but pockets of resistance remained, particularly in a complex of tunnels stocked with food and weapons.

The day of hand-to-hand fighting resulted in at least 143 policemen injured, 11 seriously, and the arrest of 375 demonstrators, almost 100 of them women.

No figures were available for injured among the about 2,000 demonstrators, but press reports mentioned more than a thousand.

Checkpoint Plateau

The three policemen who died were part of an 80-man platoon at a checkpoint set up on the fringes of the airport to stop weapons and reinforcements coming in.

Unofficial reports said one man was stabbed in the stomach by a sharpened bamboo staff and died almost immediately. The two others died later of fractured skulls and extensive burns.

Police said about 500 helmeted demonstrators suddenly stormed out of nearby hills in a three-pronged attack, hurling fire bombs and battering the outnumbered police platoon with iron bars and bamboo staffs.

About 20 of the policemen were injured, mostly when their clothes were set alight by the bombs.

Fighting lasted about 20 minutes before reinforcements rescued the platoon.

Riot police normally carry truncheons and large aluminum

Malta Prime Minister To See Heath Today

LONDON, Sept. 16 (Reuters)—Maltese Prime Minister Dom Mintoff will visit London for talks tomorrow at the invitation of British Prime Minister Edward Heath. It was officially announced here today.

Informed British sources said the talks were expected to deal mainly with the issue of future British payments to Malta for the continued use of military bases on the Mediterranean island.

He and Mr. Brandt are expected to discuss various European issues such as the NATO proposal for troop reductions on European soil and the Warsaw Pact proposal of a European conference on security and cooperation.

Mr. Brezhnev told a group of 15 waiting West German correspondents at the airport: "I hope you will report favorably on our meeting. One need not spoil relations. They were spoiled for so many years."

The recent four-power agreement on the future of Berlin, has paved the way for reactivation of the Soviet-West German détente. This took a big step forward last year when Mr. Brandt paid his first visit to the Soviet Union to sign the Bonn-Moscow treaty on nonaggression and cooperation.

On arrival today, Mr. Brandt told Mr. Brezhnev that he hoped their meeting would be pleasant

shields, but today they were bulletproof vests for the first time after reports that radicals planned to use explosives. Several policemen were, in fact, injured by homemade bombs.

The targets for today's police drive were eight makeshift forts built around the runway and near the terminal building.

Police used water cannons, bulldozers and earth-moving equipment to force their way

through the barricades where they faced bitter resistance from the students and farmers hurling rocks, fire bombs and bags filled with human excrement.

Today's violence was the third serious battle this year involving farmers and students opposed to the use of farmland for the airport, as well as to the noise and pollution problems they believe it will bring to the area, some 37 miles east of Tokyo.

However, a spokesman for U.S. Treasury Secretary John B. Connally said that the American delegation felt that the meeting had been "a promising beginning."

But he said that the United States was not satisfied with the position of many countries in wanting "to get back to fixed exchange rates with as little change as possible."

Mr. Connally himself left the meeting looking somber and tense, in contrast to his mood yesterday. His only comment was: "I don't have anything to say today."

The principal source of disagreement was Mr. Connally's adamant refusal to agree to negotiate on an outright devaluation of the dollar against gold or on specific conditions for removal of the American import surcharge.

Other conference participants had supported an initiative by Pierre-Paul Schweitzer, managing director of the International Monetary Fund, and modified slightly by Anthony Barber, Britain's chancellor of the Exchequer.

Plan's Provisions

This plan proposed to tackle as a group the issues of changing currency values, widening the margins in which fixed rates can fluctuate, increasing the price of gold—thereby directly devaluing the dollar—and removing the surcharge.

Mr. Connally rejected this, and his spokesman later said: "We're interested in the whole package."

This was a reference to Washington's insistence that currency changes, trade liberalization and sharing of American international aid and defense obligations would all be discussed in connection with lifting the surcharge.

The Schweitzer-Barber plan would have singled out for a second round of negotiations these broader methods of correcting the U.S. balance-of-payments deficit, plus a discussion of restoring the link between the dollar and gold.

A third round of negotiations would have gone into the fundamental reform of the monetary

and businesslike. Then the two men drove together on the 55-mile stretch to Oreanda in a limousine.

West Germany has made ratification of the Moscow-Bonn treaty dependent on what it considers a satisfactory outcome to the Berlin talks. Bonn and East Germany are now negotiating a bilateral agreement on Berlin as part of an overall Berlin package.

Observers here said the Soviet side will now be particularly interested in sounding out West Germany on the possibilities of ratification, on its views on troop levels in Europe, and on its attitude to a European conference.

Smoking and sunbathing. Mr. Brezhnev met him at the foot of the gangway, clad in a gray suit and brightly-colored hat.

It was in the Crimea, where he is now on vacation, that Mr. Brezhnev held a summit conference last month with party chiefs of the Soviet bloc with the exception of independent-minded Romania.

He and Mr. Brandt are expected to discuss various European issues such as the NATO proposal for troop reductions on European soil and the Warsaw Pact proposal of a European conference on security and cooperation.

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Leonid Brezhnev greeting Willy Brandt in Crimea.

Brandt Arrives in Crimea, Begins Talks With Brezhnev

MOSCOW, Sept. 16 (Reuters)—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt flew to the Black Sea town of Simferopol tonight for talks with Soviet Communist party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev on the future of Europe.

The Soviet press agency, Tass, reported that the two leaders held their first discussion later at the holiday resort of Oreanda outside Yalta, where Russia, the United States and Britain decided on the fate of postwar Germany in 1945.

Mr. Brandt arrived at the Crimean airport aboard a Boeing-707 airliner of the West German Air Force.

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Smrkovsky, Ex-Assembly President, Says in Interview

Only 10 Percent of Czechs Back Regime

By Paul Hoffman

ROME, Sept. 16 (NYT)—Josef Smrkovsky, who was one of the foremost leaders during the "Prague spring" of short-lived Communist liberalization in 1968, said in an interview published by an Italian Communist magazine today that barely 10 percent of the Czechoslovak people were backing the present pro-Soviet regime.

Now ailing and under police surveillance, Mr. Smrkovsky declared that he considered his country's continued occupation by Soviet bloc troops one of the basic problems of the international Communist movement.

"Our people will never recognize the accomplished fact, will never resign itself to it," Mr. Smrkovsky warned, "even if it were forced to raise its hands every day to vote for the sending of resolutions and letters of thanks for that 'fraternal help.'"

Mr. Smrkovsky said that anyone who approached him faced "persecution," that his former aides were under "insupportable pressure" and that some Czechoslovak

were being held in jail without trial.

His statements appeared in the form of an interview in today's issue of *Giornale Nuovo*, of Milan, a magazine close to the Italian Communist party, the strongest in the West, although

ostensibly independent of the party.

The magazine's editor, Davide Lajolo, is a Communist deputy in the Italian parliament and a former editor of *L'Unita*, the official party organ.

Mr. Lajolo said in a commentary printed with the Smrkovsky interview that the magazine would be glad to print also interviews with the present Czechoslovak leaders.

In a telephone interview, the assistant editor of *Giornale Nuovo*, Clemente Asinari, said the magazine staff was convinced that the interview was authentic, and affirmed that a message received from Mr. Smrkovsky was unmistakably in his handwriting.

In the interview, Mr. Smrkovsky, 60, said he had "few reasons to be satisfied" because he had for the last two years been the target of "one may say, daily attacks by Czechoslovak newspapers, broadcasts and Communist party organs."

Mr. Smrkovsky said he had (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## U.S. View Opposed Group of 10 Deadlocks On Monetary Solution

By John M. Lee

LONDON, Sept. 16 (NYT)—Efforts by the world's most powerful finance ministers to resolve the dollar crisis ended in deadlock today as the United States and its trade partners clung to hard, opposing positions.

The atmosphere at Lancaster House became tense after lunch as ministers concluded the two-day meeting of the leading industrial nations known as the Group of Ten.

Agreement was reached only on the need for a realignment of currency values to correct the present imbalances in world trade and payments, a communiqué said. Aspects of the problem are to be studied by various international bodies.

A high French participant, reflecting the European sense of frustration, told newsmen that the meeting had ended "without any narrowing of views and with no success." A British official said simply, "Thumbs down."

U.S. Unsettled

However, a spokesman for U.S. Treasury Secretary John B. Connally said that the American delegation felt that the meeting had been "a promising beginning."

But he said that the United States was not satisfied with the position of many countries in wanting "to get back to fixed exchange rates with as little change as possible."

Mr. Connally himself left the meeting looking somber and tense, in contrast to his mood yesterday. His only comment was: "I don't have anything to say today."

The principal source of disagreement was Mr. Connally's adamant refusal to agree to negotiate on an outright devaluation of the dollar against gold or on specific conditions for removal of the American import surcharge.

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This was a reference to Washington's insistence that currency changes, trade liberalization and sharing of American international aid and defense obligations would all be discussed in connection with lifting the surcharge.

The Schweitzer-Barber plan would have singled out for a second round of negotiations these broader methods of correcting the U.S. balance-of-payments deficit, plus a discussion of restoring the link between the dollar and gold.



## As Rioting, Bombings Continue

## Ulster Opposition Parties Set Assembly Rivaling Stormont

BELFAST, Sept. 16 (UPI)—Northern Ireland opposition parties announced today that they have set up a rival assembly to the provincial Parliament. It will meet in Londonderry Oct. 5, the same day the official Stormont Parliament reopens in Belfast.

The date also marks the third anniversary of riots in Londonderry which sparked the campaign to win greater civil rights for the province's Catholic minority from the Protestant-dominated administration.

Meanwhile, fresh rioting and bomb and gun attacks swept Northern Ireland today, including an attempt to blow up the Royal Ulster Constabulary headquarters in Lisburn, near Belfast.

**One Policeman Hurt**

The Lisburn blast injured a policeman. An army explosives expert trying to defuse the five to 10 pounds of explosives narrowly missed injury, police said.

As a result of the bombing attempt, police announced that shotguns were being issued to men on sentry duty at police stations and "additional protective measures" would be taken at stations with family quarters.

Police in Northern Ireland, as in the rest of Britain, normally are not armed.

Near Omagh and Strabane, explosions damaged electric power pylons.

In Londonderry and Belfast, snipers and rock-throwing crowds attacked British troops. A police bomb thrown at troops trying to separate rock-throwing Catholics and Protestant crowds in Belfast injured one soldier, an army spokesman said.

The confrontation escalated from jeering between children of the two faiths going home from separate schools along the same road. One mob hijacked a fur-

## All 49 Aboard Die In Airliner Crash at Kiev

VIENNA, Sept. 16 (Reuters)—All 49 persons aboard a Hungarian airliner were killed today when it crashed near Kiev, in the Soviet Union, the Hungarian news agency MTI reported tonight.

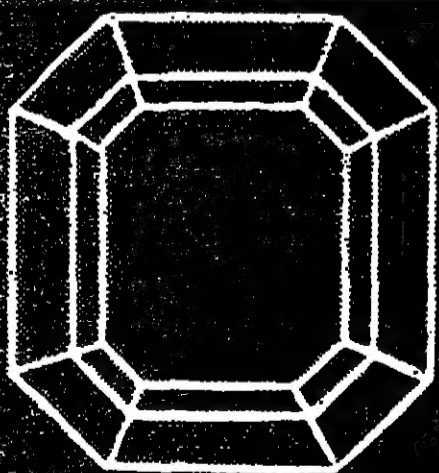
MTI said the plane, a Soviet-built TU-134 of Malev Airlines, was flying from Budapest to Kiev when it crashed.

An American couple aboard the plane was identified only as Mr. and Mrs. Miller, of Philadelphia. MTI said the 39 other passengers and eight crew members were all Hungarians.

It was the second crash of a Hungarian airliner within a few weeks. Last month, 31 were killed when a Hungarian passenger plane crashed into the sea as it fell short of the runway at Copenhagen.

At that time three passengers sitting in the rear of the aircraft survived. The crash at Copenhagen, which occurred in heavy rain, involved an Ilyushin-18 turboprop airliner.

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TO THE BENEFIT OF THE NATIONAL DAY NURSERIES

## Smrkovsky Assails Czech Government

## Says Few in Country Back Pro-Soviet Stand

(Continued from Page 1)

learned from an article in the Czechoslovak Communist party organ, Rude Pravo, last year that he had been expelled from the party, but had never been notified, verbally or in writing, which party organization had taken this decision.

The chief of the Communist-led anti-Nazi resistance movement in Prague during World War II, Mr. Smrkovsky was president of the National Assembly during the liberalization drive early in 1968. He was one of the main lieutenants of Alexander Dubcek, then first secretary of the Communist party.

Mr. Smrkovsky said in the interview that his former collaborators, all of them Communists and many highly educated persons, were today in grave difficulties.

All of them work today as non-skilled laborers, mostly in building projects outside Prague, he said, "and they must be glad to have found work. One of them, a father of two children, applied during six months at no fewer than 34 plants, enterprises and agencies that had job openings, but was always rejected by decision of the local party organizations."

Mr. Smrkovsky went on: "Former professors work as stockers or storemen attendants, former ambassadors work as janitors, former physicians are porters, former newsmen are drivers."

Many of these persons, Mr. Smrkovsky charged, are living in misery, "multiplied by the insupportable pressure on the consciences of these comrades to force them to say that black is no longer black but white and vice versa."

## Mysterious Invitation

Referring to the contention by the present regime that the Soviet-bloc forces invaded Czechoslovakia Aug. 21, 1968, following requests from Prague, Mr. Smrkovsky remarked: "Up to this day, nobody has told us, or printed in the newspapers, who made this famous 'invitation.'"

Mr. Smrkovsky declared that his political position today was the same as in 1968, but "more strongly motivated and clearer than it was then."

In 1968, Mr. Smrkovsky declared, he and like-minded Communists fought "for Socialist democracy, for humanity in a Socialist order." He said the main reason for the Soviet-bloc invasion was Moscow's determination to prevent endorsement of the new "Czechoslovak" Communist line by the party congress that was to meet in September, 1968.

Mr. Smrkovsky described the present Prague regime as a clique of cynical party bureaucrats, but said he did not fear that his country would relapse into the Stalinist terrorism of the early 1960s, "even though various trials have been held and though there are also persons in prison without trial."

## 39 GIs Arrested In Drug Raid on Unit in Vietnam

SAIGON, Sept. 16 (UPI)—Thirty-nine American servicemen were arrested for drug use last week in one of the U.S. Command's largest single roundups of drug users in Vietnam.

The GIs, all members of the 10th Engineer Battalion, were arrested last Friday at their base camp, 85 miles west of Saigon, after a two-week investigation, according to well-informed sources in the unit.

Sixteen of the men are charged with heroin use and 23 with use of marijuana, sources disclosed.

Viets containing about a quarter-ounce each of heroin and a "large quantity of marijuana" were seized in the raid, the sources said. The engineer battalion is engaged in road building in the area. The investigation consisted in part of an infiltration of the unit by agents of the Army's Criminal Investigation Division.

## Second Cholera Case Reported by Sweden

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 16 (UPI)—A 55-year-old Swedish woman home from vacation in Mallorca has been taken ill with cholera in Skelleftea, health authorities said today.

It was the second case of cholera in Sweden this month. Both cases involved women who had been vacationing in Spain.



AUF WIEDERSEHEN—Pyotr Abramov, Soviet Ambassador to East Germany for nine years, leaving East Berlin yesterday as "Berliners" bid him a fond farewell.

## Moscow Recalls Envoy in Berlin

BERLIN, Sept. 16 (AP)—The chief Soviet Union negotiator in the recently concluded Berlin talks, Pyotr Abramov, left his post today as Ambassador to East Germany. He had served there since 1962.

The official East German press agency, ADN, said Mr. Abramov

## GATT Calls U.S. Surcharge Unfair, Asks Early Removal

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quantitative restrictions on U.S. imports.

Mr. Propps, who is the White House assistant representative for international trade negotiations, argued that the United States would have been entitled to apply quantitative restrictions in view of an International Monetary

## Peking to Get U.S. Vote for Council Seat

(Continued from Page 1)

the way to success. "I have a distinct feeling that there is a forward motion," he said.

Diplomatic sources said the United States had amended the draft resolution to get the support of Japan, which has great prestige in Asia.

Mr. Bush said that "further consultations and quiet diplomacy" were required to get the necessary support. Some delegations, he indicated, were favoring the proposal but would have to communicate with their governments before giving final approval.

Albania, a major ally of the Peking government, and 17 other countries have made public a resolution calling for seating mainland China and expelling the Nationalists.

Mainland China contends that Taiwan, situated 100 miles off the coast, is a province of China. Chiang Kai-shek's government fled to Taiwan in 1949 when the Communists took over the mainland.

Nationalist Aide Wary

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (Reuters)—The Chinese Nationalist foreign minister, Shu-kai Chow, refused to say publicly today whether his government would remain in the UN if Peking was admitted under the U.S. "two China" formula.

Speaking from a 75-minute meeting with Secretary of State William P. Rogers, Mr. Chow said they had discussed the UN membership question, and added: "Through the joint efforts of the United States, (Nationalist) China and other friendly and sympathetic governments, we shall be able to achieve our common objective."

Asked whether the United States and the Nationalists saw eye to eye on the membership question, Mr. Chow replied: "In general there is a spirit of cooperation... we might have differences of approach."

## New Envoy to Nigeria

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (UPI)—President Nixon yesterday named John Reinhardt, an official of the United States Information Agency, as ambassador to Nigeria. Mr. Reinhardt succeeds Ambassador William C. Truheart.

## Sadat Assails 'Deception' by U.S. on Peace

## Awaits Washington's 'Definite Position'

CAIRO, Sept. 16 (UPI)—President Anwar Sadat, casting aside "quiet diplomacy," tonight accused the United States of "deception" and procrastination in its efforts to promote a peaceful settlement between Egypt and Israel.

He reiterated a charge made earlier this week to the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, that Washington had not communicated with Cairo for more than two months about its inquiries in Israel on settlement terms.

Mr. Sadat said he was promised in July that President Nixon would soon proclaim a "definite position" on the Egyptian-Israeli conflict, but he was still waiting.

The promise, Mr. Sadat said, was made during a visit to Cairo by Michael Stern, head of the State Department's Egyptian desk.

Mr. Stern requested certain "clarifications" of Egypt's position, Mr. Sadat said. The Egyptian president added:

"Stern said Assistant Secretary of State Joseph Sisco would fly to Israel July 26 and after that he would return to Cairo to Washington. But in any case, the United States would define its position in a clear paper. We are ready and waiting for the paper."

The Egyptian leader asserted that the United States was "spreading rumors" to create an impression of movement toward an Egyptian-Israeli settlement. He said it had falsely informed the Soviet Union that Cairo was prepared for an interim arrangement with Israel for a reopening of the Suez Canal, separate from an overall settlement.

Mr. Sadat, speaking on radio and television, devoted much of his speech to criticism of the United States, although it was scheduled as an address to inform Egyptians of broad reforms and administrative reorganization under the country's new constitution.

He recalled in detail the visit to Cairo last May by Secretary of State William P. Rogers and following trips by Mr. Sisco and the head of the Egyptian desk, Mr. Stern, all part of an endeavor to reopen the Suez Canal.

## Jordan Foils Hijack Bid By El-Fatah

AMMAN, Sept. 16 (UPI)—A security guard aboard a Jordanian airliner flying between Beirut and Amman foiled a hijack attempt today when he grabbed a hand grenade from a Palestinian guerrilla. Amman radio said.

The attempted hijack over Egypt was the second incident involving a guerrilla of el-Fatah against Jordan's civilian air fleet in nine days.

The guerrillas said on Jordan television tonight that members of the el-Fatah high command planned the hijack to wreck a peace conference in Saudi Arabia between guerrilla groups and the Jordanian government.

Delegations from the two sides are in Jeddah, but have not held a face-to-face meeting yet to resolve their differences.

Jordan tonight charged Iraq and the Palestinian guerrillas with plotting to hijack the Jordanian airliner to sabotage the peace conference in Jeddah, Reuters reported. A statement alleged that Iraqi fighter planes had been waiting to escort the airliner into Iraqi airspace.

The radio said the French-built Caravelle carried 38 passengers and 10 crew members.

The would-be hijacker, Hilal Abdel Kader Ali of el-Fatah, was arrested by the plane's security guard, who also seized the hand grenade which Ali planned to use," the radio said.

Jordanian planes have been flying between Amman and Beirut via Egyptian air space since the el-Fatah high command planned the hijack to wreck a peace conference in Saudi Arabia between guerrilla groups and the Jordanian government.

After the hijack was foiled the plane flew on to Amman, where King Hussein greeted the passengers and crew. The radio said the hijacker carried a Lebanese passport.

On Sept. 8, another member of el-Fatah hijacked a Jordanian Caravelle, also over Egyptian airspace, and forced it to fly to Libya.

The guerrilla, Mohammed Gahr, wanted to blow up the plane, but Libyan authorities allowed it to return to Amman.

## 3 Arab Chiefs to Meet

CAIRO, Sept. 16 (AP)—The leaders of Egypt, Syria and Libya are scheduled to meet in Cairo on Sept. 26 to go over affairs of the federation binding the three states, the Middle East News Agency reported today.

## Another Art Theft in Italy Brings Call for Army Guard

PADUA, Italy, Sept. 16 (AP)—Another valuable painting by an early Italian master was stolen here today and the head of a parliamentary commission asked that the army be used to stop a wave of art thefts from unguarded churches.

Giuseppe Romanato, head of the House of Deputies commission of fine arts, proposed in Rome that army sentries be used "as an emergency measure" until means can be found to safeguard art in churches.

His suggestion came after thieves made off with a 16th-century painting worth tens of thousands of dollars and attributed by the parish priest to Tintoretto.

The painting, of St. Blagio, was taken from a little church at Castelnuovo di Teolo less than 24 hours after police recovered \$3.2 million worth of paintings by 16th-century masters that were stolen from a Venice basilica a week before.

**Plan for Draft Protesters**

Mr. Romanato said his proposal would provide a good use for conscientious objectors demanding exemption from the draft.

He said the army was needed because the churches were scattered throughout Italy and most of them could not afford modern alarm systems.

In the latest theft, the thieves broke into the church through a window, climbed to the top of the organ and slashed the seven-foot-by-four-foot painting from its frame after unsuccessfully trying to pry it loose.

The authorship of the painting, depicting St. Blagio's martyrdom, is in dispute.

**Disputed by Art Officials**

The Castelnuovo parish priest contends Tintoretto painted it while he was the guest of the Resonance family here. Officials of the fine arts department in Venice attribute the work to Paolo Veronese, another major 16th-century painter.

The Italian government, which

has already called on the army to guard the churches, has estimated the value of the stolen works at 3,000 million lire, the first eight-month total.

Many of the paintings are from churches and are so valuable that it would be able to sell them. This was the case in the case of the painting stolen today on an island lagoon.

The police said that the panels on a tape have come into the hands of thieves themselves, collect at least the art association officers.

## S. African Cleric Says Police Spy Utters Nonsense

PRETORIA, Sept. 16 (UPI)—The Anglican dean of Johannesburg, the Very Rev. Gonville French-Beytagh, said today that evidence by a police spy that the dean headed an anti-government organization was "melodramatic nonsense."

Appearing in the witness box for the third day in his trial on charges of advocating the violent overthrow of the South African government, Mr. French-Beytagh denied allegations made by police agent Kenneth Jordan.

The dean faces the death penalty if found guilty. Defense counsel Sidney Kentridge referred to Mr. Jordan's evidence that Allison Inouman of Britain was a "highly placed person in the French-Beytagh organization."

The dean said, "This is melodramatic nonsense. I have no organization." He was further questioned on Mr. Jordan's evidence and denied allegations linking him with the outlawed African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress.

**Copter Trouble Delays Kennedy**

TEL AVIV, Sept. 16 (UPI)—An Israeli Army helicopter carrying Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D. Mass., and his party made an emergency landing in sand dunes south of here today, delaying their departure to Copenhagen by one hour.

Government officials said Sen. Kennedy, his wife and five aides were flying back from a visit to Gedera in the Negev for a meeting with Defense Minister Moshe Dayan at his Tel Aviv residence. The officials said the pilot of the helicopter heard noises in the engine and suspected an electrical fault. Two smaller helicopters picked up the Kennedy party and flew to a helicopter landing pad near Gen. Dayan's home.

Sen. Kennedy's meeting with Gen. Dayan was the last of the talks he held here, which included discussions with Premier Golda Meir and Foreign Minister Abba Eban.

## Soviet Party Gets 69 Jews' Exit Plea

MOSCOW, Sept. 16 (AP)—A group of 69 Jews went to the headquarters of the Communist party's Central Committee today and presented a petition asking permission to emigrate to Israel, Jewish sources reported.

The sources said the Jews went to the building at 10 a.m. and asked to see a member of the party's ruling 16-member Politburo, the sources said. Instead, they reported, five of the Jews were received by an official in the Central Committee's reception bureau. They said he took the petition and said the Jews to come back tomorrow for an answer.

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EXPORT DISCOUNT ON THE SPOT.

## Army Moves Of Yugoslav Visits U.S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (UPI)—A Yugoslav military mission of 20 persons completed a nine-day visit here today, confirmed yesterday.

The five-man mission by Maj. Gen. Veljko Vukobratovic, a senior Yugoslav general, was official by Pentagon sources.

Gen. Vukobratovic, secretary of Defense, security affairs for the visit during a grade earlier this year was said to have invitation to send a team on a return visit.

The Yugoslav mission began on Sept. 7, when it arrived in Washington, although American sources insisted they had been secret. They stated, that Mr. Vukobratovic's reception Tuesday by officers before then.

They also disclosed that the visit was intended to "establish contacts" between the two nations.

In 1948, after the Yugoslav relations with the United States began to deteriorate, the United States began furnishing arms to Belgrade and the North Korean South Korea in the Korean war.

In recent years, Belgrade has been more vocal in its criticism of the United States. Total U.S. arms to Yugoslavia was put by officials at approximately \$3 million.

Other sources said, \$1 billion has been put by officials at approximately \$3 million.

The official noted that the Yugoslav mission was to be headed by a Yugoslav general, who was to be accompanied by a team of experts.

Former President John F. Kennedy, who visited Belgrade in 1961, was reported to have said that the Yugoslav mission was to be headed by a Yugoslav general, who was to be accompanied by a team of experts.

Since then the Yugoslav mission has been reported to have said that the Yugoslav mission was to be headed by a Yugoslav general, who was to be accompanied by a team of experts.

Units of the U.S. Army are reportedly preparing for a possible Yugoslav invasion of the Balkans, the Yugoslav mission has been reported to have said that the Yugoslav mission was to be headed by a Yugoslav general, who was to be accompanied by a team of experts.

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## Next Phase of Economic Plan 'Will Have Teeth,' Nixon Says

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (UPI)—President Nixon today promised that the wage-price program which is to follow the current freeze will have strong enforcement provisions.

At a surprise news conference, the President did not go into the specifics of his "Phase 2" stabilization program, but he told newsmen that its major aim would be to restrain the wage-price spiral "in major industries."

Mr. Nixon made no opening

statement, but in answer to questions he declared that the new program "will have teeth in it."

"You cannot have jawboning without teeth," he added.

Use of the term "jawboning" plus the reference to major industries seemed to indicate that the stabilization program would depend largely on voluntary compliance and persuasion by the government and would be aimed at the big companies and the big unions with the enforcement provisions used only as a last resort.

In addition to persuading business and labor, Mr. Nixon may also have to use some heavy jawboning to save his economic program from being dismantled by Congress.

In the first test of the President's new economic program, on Capitol Hill, a House committee today voted to recommend that Congress continue the presidential order delaying federal pay raises.

The 14-to-12 vote, mostly along party lines, sent to the House floor a resolution, which, if approved by either house, would permit a 5.5-percent pay increase to federal military and civilian personnel to go into effect Jan. 1, as scheduled.

As part of his program, Mr. Nixon had ordered the pay raise delayed until July 1 and has given top priority to defeating the congressional move to rescind his order.

In the committee, two Democrats, both from the South, voted with nine Republicans against the resolution, while one Republican joined 13 Democrats in voting for the measure.

### Votes in October

The full House vote is scheduled for the first week in October. Meanwhile, administration officials and business leaders continued to seek support for the President's program.

In a speech prepared for a business group, Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans declared, "The time is come for the United States to stop being soft in our trade negotiations."

He said that "the United States no longer can go on being a sponge to the goods of the world, unless we are able to compete equally and fairly in the markets of the world."

The commerce secretary added that when "fairness" has been achieved in world trade and balance has been restored to the international monetary system, then the 10-percent surcharge on imports can be lifted and the dollar's value in relation to foreign currencies can be pegged.

On the domestic front, Mr. Stans said that the wage-price freeze would be followed by a thaw to some degree, but the form of that thaw is as yet undetermined.

### Free-Market Aim

"President Nixon is determined to return to a free market with respect to prices and wages just as soon as possible," Mr. Stans said.

The White House today announced that President Nixon had consulted state and local officials on his economic program, with Vice-President Agnew playing a major role in these deliberations.

The Vice-President held separate conferences with mayors, county officials and state legislators in his own offices and moderated an afternoon meeting with a bipartisan group of nine governors at the White House.

Mr. Nixon made an appearance at the meeting about 20 minutes after Mr. Agnew had taken charge.

Meanwhile, the Commerce Department issued a report showing a strong \$2.8-billion increase in personal income in August, despite the wage-price freeze instituted in the middle of that month.

The department said that personal income reached a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$88 billion, with the largest gain coming in wages and salary payments, up by \$5.5 billion.

The wage-price freeze had "a very minor effect on the August figure," the report said.

## U.S. May Pay \$1 Billion to Alaska Natives

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP)—The U.S. Senate Interior Committee yesterday approved a bill to settle land claims of Alaska natives by giving them \$1 billion and up to 40 million acres.

The bill called the most generous claim settlement ever approved by a congressional committee, would authorize the money and land payments to 55,000 Eskimos, Aleuts and Indians.

It calls for congressional appropriations totaling \$800 million to 12 years and \$500 million in royalties from mineral production on public lands in Alaska.

## Louisiana Hit By Revived Hurricane

CAMERON, La., Sept. 16 (AP)—Hurricane Edith struck the heavily populated Lafayette and Baton Rouge areas today with 100-mile-an-hour winds, tornadoes and heavy rain and tide.

More than 20,000 persons along Louisiana's coast fled inland. More than 8,000 sought refuge in 18 Red Cross shelters from Lake Charles to Morgan City, as the storm headed northeast into Louisiana and toward Mississippi.

Tornadoes struck two schools and several residential areas in Baton Rouge.

A small crew of civil defense workers stayed on to ride out the storm in the boarded-up Cameron city hall, a strongly built structure.

The Coast Guard reported three vessels in distress just off the coast in the Cameron area. Rescue units were unable to penetrate the hurricane, a Coast Guard spokesman said, and no details were available on the number of men aboard.

Last week the same storm killed 35 persons as it crossed Nicaragua, Honduras and British Honduras. Crossing Central America, it badly weakened, however, and it lingered in the Gulf of Mexico as a tropical storm.

Ala. Police Hold

Abernathy, 200

BYTLE, Ala., Sept. 16 (UPI)—The Rev. Ralph David Abernathy, successor to the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., and about 200 followers were arrested yesterday when they attempted to march to the Choctaw County Courthouse for a civil rights rally.

Officials said that the march was in violation of a circuit court injunction.

Mr. Abernathy maintained that he and his followers had the right to "peacefully assemble and protest."

He told those marching with him to board police buses peacefully. The march was staged the day after Mr. Abernathy led mourners at funeral services for Margaret Ann Smith, 19, who was struck by a car and killed Saturday while taking part in a sit-in demonstration.



FUNERAL MARCH—Guards of Attica State Prison march through Attica Wednesday ahead of the hearse carrying the body of fellow officer William Quinn, first of the 42 victims of the bloody Attica State Prison rebellion earlier this week.

## Calif. Judge Admits Drawing Gun During Scuffle at Court Hearing

SALINAS, Calif., Sept. 16 (AP)—A judge confirmed yesterday that he drew a revolver on Aug. 27 during a courtroom scuffle involving two Soledad Prison inmates and "held it in readiness."

Judge Stanley Lawson of Monterey County Superior Court said that he never actually pointed the gun at anyone and denied that the action showed prejudice against inmates Raymond Marquez, 22, or Edward Whiteside, 27. They are scheduled for trial on Nov. 27 on charges of assaulting a prison guard.

Judge Lawson, 57, was responding to a motion for disqualification "for cause" filed Sept. 10 by Whiteside's attorney, Gordon Lapides, who said that because of the gun incident the defendants could not receive "a fair, unbiased or unprejudiced hearing in court."

Mr. Lapides said that he saw the judge draw the pistol "at a time when the defendants, heavily shackled both hand and foot, were being bodily removed from the courtroom."

Judge Lawson said, in his answer filed yesterday, that he kept the revolver in a drawer at the bench since Aug. 7, 1970. Superior Court Judge Harold J. Haley and three others were slain that day during an abortive escape attempt from the Marin County courthouse in San Rafael.

Judge Lawson cited the Aug. 27 court transcript and said that both inmates had constantly interrupted proceedings before he ordered Marquez's removal.

He said that both inmates "started cursing and attempted to escape from the guards and moved toward the bench." He said that his court clerk fled through a door at the rear of the courtroom and he "drew a revolver from a drawer in my bench and placed it in my lap."

## Policeman Posing as Lawyer Kills Gunman in N.Y. Court

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (AP)—A man armed with a gun containing blanks held a cleaning woman hostage in the Manhattan federal court building for more than an hour Tuesday night before he was shot dead by a policeman posing as a lawyer.

The cleaning woman was uninjured. The dead man, tentatively identified by the police as Edgar Walter Garvey of Maine, reportedly was upset over a \$250 bankruptcy claim and had demanded to see a federal referee.

He was shot five times in the head and chest by Detective Richard Condon, who took a small pistol from his sock and fired after persuading the man to release the woman, 31-year-old Emmy Thomas, the police reported.

They later found that the man's weapon was a sports star's pistol, containing blanks.

Introduced as Lawyer

Before the shooting, a policeman wearing judge's robes gained entry to the room and introduced Detective Condon to Garvey as a "lawyer for the Civil Liberties Union."

The gunman had entered the building shortly before 6:30 p.m. He went to a second-floor office, telephoned the front desk and told a security guard: "I have a gun and a cleaning woman as hostage. I want to see a federal referee."

A federal spokesman said the

gunman had a grievance over a \$250 bankruptcy claim.

Killed in Prison Breakout

MARION, Ill., Sept. 16 (Reuters)—A convicted bank robber was shot dead yesterday when he and two other prisoners seized a truck at knifepoint and tried to crash through barbed-wire fences at a maximum security jail near here.

Miguel Retolaza was shot in the head during the escape attempt. His two accomplices, who were not identified, were recaptured by guards.

Retolaza was sentenced to 20 years in 1969 for bank robbery in the Baltimore area, prison officials said.

Abductor Killed in Georgia

MARIETTA, Ga., Sept. 16 (AP)—A gunman was killed and two FBI agents were wounded today as the agents rescued a bank president, his wife and their two teenage daughters who had been kidnapped and held at a motel for two days.

The FBI said T. R. Smith, president of the Concord Banking Co., of Concord, Ga., and his family were abducted Tuesday and were being held until a time look at his bank was opened.

The FBI declined to comment on reports that a second gunman was being sought.

Both wounded agents were reportedly in fair condition.

All-White Juries Cited

Fla. Judge Upholds 2 Blacks Sentenced to Death in 1963

GAINESVILLE, Fla., Sept. 16 (AP)—Circuit Court Judge John J. Crews has dismissed 1963 murder indictments against Freddie Lee Pitts and Wilbert (Slingshot) Lee, who have spent most of the last eight years on death row at Raiford State Prison.

The Alachua County judge said yesterday that the old indictments against the two men—both blacks who were charged with slaying two white service-station attendants—were invalid because of the "systematic exclusion of Negroes from jury lists" contrary to their constitutional rights.

The judge said that there was "a great disparity between the Negroes who were qualified electors and those chosen on jury rolls."

Lawyers for the defendants showed that while 15 to 20 percent of registered voters in Gulf County were black, a jury list including only 1 to 2 percent was drawn up for each year in the early 1960s.

Pitts and Lee were indicted by an all-white grand jury, later pleaded guilty to the crimes and were sentenced to death by an

other all-white jury, which considered only the sentence.

Judge Crews was assigned by the Florida Supreme Court to preside over a recent hearing on pretrial motions at Port St. Joe.

The next move apparently is up to State Attorney J. Frank Adams of Blountstown, who, if he chooses to do so, can bring evidence before a new grand jury.

Judge Crews said that Pitts and Lee should be held without bail for no more than 60 days, pending indictment by a lawfully constituted grand jury, an information filed by the state attorney or an order discharging them entered by a court of competent jurisdiction.

The convictions were thrown out recently when State Attorney General Robert Sherwin told the Florida Supreme Court that local prosecutors had erred by withholding vital evidence from defense attorneys.

While on death row at Raiford, Pitts and Lee complained to the FBI that they had been beaten and forced to sign confessions to the slayings that occurred on Aug. 1, 1963.

## Mack Truck Won't Build Russian Plant

It Says U.S. Has Not Approved Licenses

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Sept. 16 (AP)—Mack Truck has announced that it has canceled plans to build the world's largest truck plant in the Soviet Union, Mack said Tuesday that it had not received U.S. government approval.

Mack signed a preliminary agreement with Soviet officials last May 18, a pact providing that the firm would design and supply a major part of the Soviet Union's \$1.4 billion Kama River truck plant, which would produce 150,000 trucks annually.

The deal, Mack said, hinged on whether the White House was willing to ease its policy on exports to Communist countries sufficiently to grant necessary approval.

No Sign of Disapproval

U.S. officials said that the government's failure to approve the export licenses for Mack did not indicate disapproval of any participation in the project by U.S. firms.

It is possible, an official said, that export licenses will be issued for the shipment of U.S.-manufactured equipment to the Soviet Union for use in the proposed factory. It was noted that export licenses have been approved on the requests of three U.S. companies seeking to sell foreign equipment to the Soviet Union for the Kama River project.

U.S. officials also said that Mack had "never laid out" in specific terms the goods for which export licenses were requested.

Mack had been seeking White House approval for its overall arrangement with the Soviet Union, but Washington sources said it was not possible to provide blanket endorsement of the plan.

The White House declined comment on Mack's report that it had canceled its tentative arrangements. But the officials confirmed that the question had been under intensive review in the administration for many weeks.

A spokesman implied that President Nixon had been involved in the review.

Gov. Rockefeller is "a very good man and a very progressive man," Mr. Nixon said. "He would not have ordered state troopers to storm the prison unless he had felt it was the only thing he could do to try to save some of the guards that were hostages."

The President said at a press conference.

U.S. Investigation Urged

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP)—Congress and the Justice Department were urged yesterday by the congressional black caucus to investigate the Attica prison riot.

The 13 Negro members of the House called the bloody end of the uprising an example of "the extremely low value America places on human life in order to preserve its rather meaningless and shallow law-and-order ethos."

Shortly after the caucus issued its statement, Rep. Claude Pepper, D. Fla., chairman of the House Select Committee on Crime, said the committee will visit Attica to seek first-hand information on the riot and its aftermath.

New Detergents Called Worse Than Phosphates

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (UPI)—The government announced yesterday that detergents developed to replace water-polluting phosphate products were potentially more harmful to health and urged housewives to go back to using phosphate detergents.

Surgeon General Jesse L. Steinfeld told a news conference, "My advice to the housewife at this time is to use a phosphate detergent."

He warned that phosphate substitutes, developed after phosphates were found to pollute streams and lakes, "are highly caustic and clearly constitute a health hazard, which phosphates do not."

William D. Ruckelshaus, administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, urged states and localities which have banned phosphate detergents to reconsider. He also said the government would help finance removal of phosphates at sewage treatment plants.

The officials emphasized that they still considered phosphates a leading water pollutant. Phosphates, used in 99 percent of today's detergents, cause bodies of water which they enter to become rich in dissolved nutrients but deficient in the oxygen needed by fish.

Senate Votes End Of Detention Law

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP)—The U.S. Senate passed and sent to President Nixon today a bill to repeal a 1950 law authorizing detention of suspected subversives during war or insurrection.

With less than half a dozen members present, the Senate quickly accepted without objection the bill the House passed by a 356-49 vote Tuesday after two days of debate.

The measure specifically prohibits the government from establishing detention camps without the consent of Congress.

## Hickel Describes His Firing: Says Nixon Was Ill at Ease

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (UPI)—The way Walter Hickel tells it, President Nixon seemed ill at ease and John Ehrlichman uncharacteristically nervous when Mr. Hickel was ushered into the Oval Office last Nov. 35 to be fired as secretary of the interior.

"Nixon looked out the window for some time. He talked about the new lighting that had been installed around the White House. He said that he had to dedicate it that evening..."

"Finally, I said, Mr. President, get to the point."

"He again talked about all the work I had done for him during this campaign, and the things we had accomplished at Interior dealing with the environment

and pollution. He said he had no criticism of my handling of Interior."

"Then he turned and said, 'Wally, you're a strong man, and so I'd like to be just as strong when I tell you what I'm going to tell you. I believe that's the way you'd want it.'"

"He said that he felt that there's a mutual lack of confidence," He wanted me to go."

"Who Owns America?"

Mr. Hickel's account of his dismissal and of his other adventures in Washington as a member of the Nixon cabinet, is contained in his autobiographical book, "Who Owns America?" published by Prentice-Hall. Though the official publication date is several weeks away, copies are on sale.

The book confirms the generally reported outline of Mr. Hickel's differences with the Nixon White House and adds previously unpublished details from the Hickel standpoint. Presidential press secretary Ron Ziegler declined comment on the book yesterday and indicated that the White House will have nothing to say, at least for the record.

Mr. Hickel leaves no doubt that the major cause of his removal from the Nixon administration was his letter to the President in May, 1970, just after the U. S. invasion of Cambodia, saying that the administration appeared to lack "appropriate concern" for the views of young people. The letter, which leaked to the press, objected to Vice-President Agnew's "continued attack" on the young and suggested that Mr. Nixon was isolated in the White House.



Walter Hickel

## Look Magazine Will Suspend Publication With Oct. 19 Issue

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (AP)—Look magazine will cease publication with the issue of Oct. 19, it was announced today.

Mounting costs, particularly postal rates, and declining advertising revenue were cited as the reasons for the closure by Gardner Cowles, chairman of the board and editor-in-chief of Cowles Communications, publishers of the magazine.

Mr. Cowles said that Look had 28 million readers, and the response to subscription offers and renewals during the first nine months of 1971 was the best in the magazine's history.

"But reader interest and desire for a publication like Look is not enough to insure its survival if advertising volume is insufficient and costs continue to rise," he said in a statement.

Costs Too High

Mr. Cowles said he felt that even if Look's advertising volume picked up with an improved economy, it was not possible to offset increased costs.

The postal service, he said, has proposed a 142-percent increase in rates during the next five years.

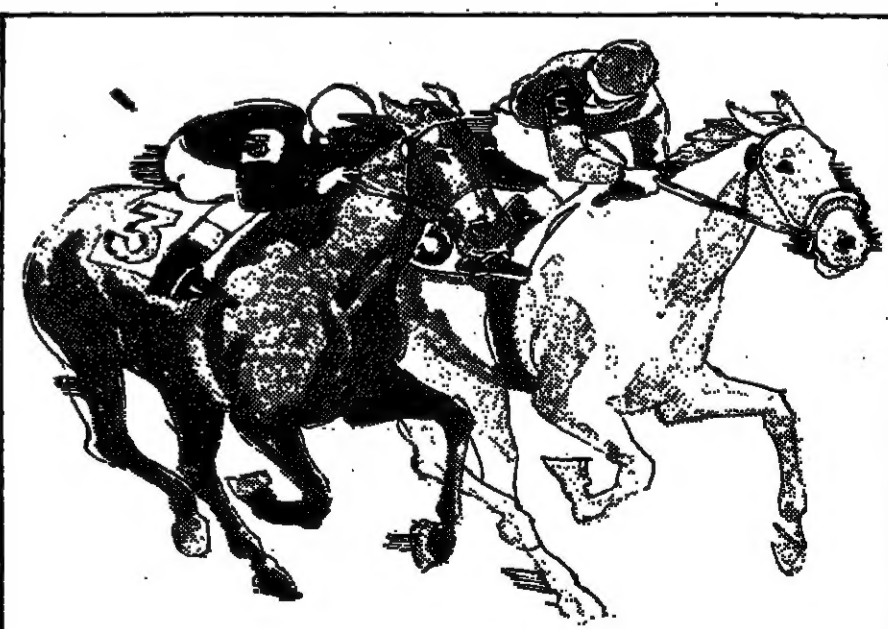
Look estimated that this would increase its mailing costs from \$4 million a year to \$10 million.

Utah Fire Kills 6

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 16 (AP)—A fire swept through a nursing home yesterday and officials reported six persons were killed and 11 injured. Eleven of the 12 survivors were hospitalized.

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## McGovern Ends Saigon Trip, Urges Halt in Aid for Thieu

By Alvin Shuster

SAIGON, Sept. 16 (AP)—Sen. George McGovern ended a three-day visit to South Vietnam today, declaring that President Nixon's Vietnamization policy is a "glaring failure" and urging an end to all military aid and support for the Thieu government.

The South Dakota Democrat, long a critic of the American involvement here and a presidential hopeful, said at a press conference that the chance Mr. Nixon had promised the South Vietnamese "to decide their own future now turns out to be a tightly controlled one-man charade."

He said that Congress and the President should "seize" on the one-man candidacy of Mr. Thieu in the Oct. 3 presidential voting "as the final justification for ending our military operations here."

The American prisoners of war, Sen. McGovern continued, will not be released until the United States agrees to a full withdrawal of U.S. forces and an end of bombing operations by a set date. He said he would again co-sponsor a resolution with Sen. Mark O. Hat-

field, R., Ore., to fix a date, probably next year, for ending the American role here.

Sen. McGovern said he would support economic aid to South Vietnam but he would oppose any military aid to the Thieu regime because it is "not representative of the people."

Mr. Thieu told him yesterday, the senator said, that he would step down if Congress drastically cut the aid needed to continue the war.

Mr. Thieu expressed the same view to more than 400 of his supporters from the provinces yesterday. According to presidential palace sources, Mr. Thieu told the gathering of provincial councillors that he would leave office "if it turned out that he was the obstacle to getting the aid from the United States for fighting the Communists."

In a half-hour talk with Sen. McGovern, Mr. Thieu said that South Vietnam would need U.S. air power and logistical support for an indefinite period.

According to those present, Mr. Thieu said that, in his view, American ground combat missions could come to a complete halt sometime next year. But he added that a residual force of some size would be required because of the need for helicopter, tactical air and other support.

Sen. McGovern said this morning that while the residual American force might seem attractive to some, "it will only continue the evils of the present system while exposing the remaining Americans to increasing hazards, anti-Americanism and the prevention of either a peaceful settlement or a self-determined future for Vietnam."

"Vietnamization is a bandage on a malignant cancer that is disrupting Vietnamese society, demoralizing the American Army and weakening America both at home and around the world," the senator said.

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BOMB SITE—Touring Sen. George S. McGovern, D., wreckage of bombed nightclub in downtown Saigon yesterday. He and his party later left for Tokyo.

## U.S. Must Drop Thieu, Announce Withdrawal

### Hanoi Toughens Terms for POW Release

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, Sept. 16 (AP)—North Vietnam today toughened its peace terms in an abrupt about-face which scuttled its own carefully nurtured efforts over the past two months to appear more accommodating.

Hanoi delegate Xuan Thuy made clear that the United States must "simultaneously" announce the end of its support for Saigon President Nguyen Van Thieu and total U.S. troop withdrawal before American war prisoners could be released.

Nguyen Thanh Le, the Hanoi press spokesman at the stalemate peace talks, drove home the change by insisting that the Viet Cong's seven-point peace program "forms a whole" and that it was "indispensable to reach agreement on the whole" package.

Sen. McGovern and the Left in shreds were not only more optimistic impressions voiced by anti-war Sen. George McGovern, but a hitherto unquestioned statement by Le Duc Tho, a Hanoi Politburo member.

In an interview with The New York Times, just five days after the Viet Cong presented their seven-point program July 1, Mr. Tho said: "To show our goodwill we can settle point one [dealing with prisoner release in return for a U.S. troop withdrawal deadline] separately."

The second point in the Viet Cong program specified that the United States must cease backing Mr. Thieu.

The major hardening of Communist positions came to light in press briefings after the 12th conference session today, which also disclosed that Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, the head Viet Cong delegate, was "on her way back" to Vietnam.

Fast Red Comment

Observers suggested that Mrs. Binh may return to Paris with new proposals.

Her press spokesman, Ly Van Sau, all but said as much in recalling that her last visit to Vietnam ended just a year ago when she presented an eight-point proposal to the conference.

In the past, both Communist delegations have tended to harden their positions before new plans were presented here. However, neither Viet Cong nor North Vietnamese officials provided any readily understandable explanation today for their change of mind and indeed insisted that all their statements had been—and were—perfectly consistent.

U.S. Ambassador William J. Porter and his South Vietnamese colleague, Pham Dang Lam, fruitlessly hammered away at the Communist delegates inside the conference today hoping to gain

confirmation of Sen. McGovern's optimistic impressions.

The South Dakota Democrat last weekend spent six hours with Mr. Thuy and the Viet Cong's Dinh Ba Thi and came away convinced that the Communists no longer demanded the removal of the Thieu regime as a precondition for prisoner release.

Thuy's counterquestion had failed to notice the tipoff of the hardened Communist line contained in Mr. Thuy's counterquestion to the American's own probing.

"Is the U.S. government ready to announce simultaneously," Mr. Thuy asked, "this (total U.S. troop) withdrawal and the cessation of its support for the Thieu administration?"

Such "simultaneity" on the surface directly contradicted Mr. Tho's more flexible approach of "separating" the military from the purely political aspects of the Vietnam problem.

Unperturbed Mr. Le explained that the two problems were "linked" and then sought to explain how Mr. Tho had really meant his July interview remarks to be interpreted.

"If one reaches an agreement on all points, that would be ideal," he said, "but during the course of negotiations one might be able to agree on a point, the first point, and after agreement on the first point one could then tackle other points, and end with agreement on all points."

Asked by reporters if that specifically ruled out release of prisoners unless the United States stopped supporting Mr. Thieu, Mr. Le evaded a substantive reply by saying, "I think I've said enough."

As for Sen. McGovern's suggestions that the Communists were willing to make even more substantive concessions—on allowing continued U.S. financial and arms aid to Saigon, releasing U.S. POWs in Laos and Cambodia and dropping demands for freeing Viet Cong suspects—both Communist press spokesmen avoided confirmation.

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## Saigon Troops Report Killing 49 of Enemy in Delta Drive

SAIGON, Sept. 16 (AP)—South Vietnamese infantrymen reported killing 49 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong today in the heaviest contact since the launching of a "spoiling" operation to upset an expected enemy offensive in the U Minh forest in the Mekong Delta.

A senior American noncommissioned officer was killed, field reports said, when a stray round struck him as he rode in a helicopter circling over a battle in progress.

Officials said the helicopter carried a deputy U.S. senior adviser to the South Vietnamese 21st division, but that the division commander and his senior U.S. adviser were not aboard.

Initial reports from the field, first confirmed by military sources but later denied by an official spokesman in the delta, had said that the U.S. helicopter was carrying Maj. Nguyen Vinh Nghi and Col. J. Ross Franklin and that the helicopter was shot down.

Those aboard the craft, the spokesman said, were the four-man crew, Lt. Col. Lowell White and the sergeant who was killed. None of the others was injured.

The 49 enemy slain in today's fighting in the U Minh forest raised the number reported killed in the last two days of 21st Division's latest operation.

Units began moving into the remote canal-laced region after intelligence reports of enemy forces planning an offensive in the area, field sources said.

In Cambodia, allied warplanes killed a North Vietnamese or Viet Cong general during heavy bombing on the northeastern front Tuesday, according to unconfirmed reports reaching Phnom Penh tonight.

A high command spokesman said the news of the general's death had been brought in by Khmer tribesmen who abandoned the Communist side and rallied to the government. He stressed that there was no other confirmation.

Laos Gain Is Claimed

VIETNAMESE, Sept. 16 (UPI)—Government forces fighting at close quarters against stubborn North Vietnamese defenders claimed the recapture yesterday of Pakong, a key Bolovens Plateau town that was overrun by the Communists May 18.

An estimated 50 to 100 North Vietnamese soldiers were still resisting today from well-entrenched positions in the town in the southern panhandle.

But Defense Minister Sisouk No Champassak flew in by helicopter and said Pakong would be entirely secure today.

Bos Is Ambushed

PHNOM PENH, Sept. 16 (UPI)—Guerrillas ambushed a civilian passenger bus today, killing at least three persons, on Highway 5 northwest of Phnom Penh, travelers said.

The ambush came only hours before a truck convoy carrying rice from Cambodia's rice bowl province of Battambang was due

to pass the site, government officials said.

The travelers said the sprayed with gunfire northwest of Phnom Penh the driver, a helper and a passenger. Other travelers were also injured, they said, most when the driverless bus road and overturned.

U.S. War Det Hold Low R

SAIGON, Sept. 16 (AP)—The U.S. command and control today that 14 American servicemen were killed in Vietnam last night, the ninth straight week in which American battlefield deaths were less than 20.

The casualty summaries listed 49 U.S. troops in action last week, the total of wounded in six weeks.

The 14 American deaths during the seven-day ending at midnight Saturday constituted the lowest toll in the last weeks and was two less than the previous week, when 16 men died on the battlefield.

Saigon headquarters listed 264 South Vietnamese troops were killed in last week, up 20 from the previous week, and 28 wounded.

Medina Sa He Orders Women Sa

PORT MAFHERSON, Sept. 16 (UPI)—Capt. Medina told the witness in his own defense that he specifically instructed his men not to kill women and children.

The 34-year-old officer, with 102 months of military service, was charged with the murder of a woman and child, Lt. Medina said.

"No. Use common sense. Individual is trying to fit them shoot. If he is (firing) and it doesn't shoot—and if he doesn't shoot to wound or kill."

The captain, charged with all responsibility for the affair, said Lt. Medina's possession of leadership ability was having problems.

"I had to be extremely in giving him instructions got lost continuously."

After Capt. Medina's defense, the defense called character witnesses and announced it had 20 witnesses.

The court then recessed day.

Chinese End Polemics Against U.S. at Fair

BELGRADE, Sept. 16 (UPI)—Chinese Communist officials were reported yesterday to have removed anti-American propaganda from their exhibit at the Zagreb Trade Fair in response to low-level American and Yugoslav complaints.

American officials were said to have reminded the Yugoslavs a few days ago that the material, focusing on American actions in Vietnam, violated trade fair regulations barring political propaganda among participants.

The material reportedly removed Tuesday included a quotation from Chairman Mao Tse-tung urging unity against "the American aggressors and their lackeys," pictures of American aircraft downed in North Vietnam and a small statue depicting a Vietnamese soldier capturing an American airman.

## Bernal, 70, British Physicist And Staunch Communist, Dies

LONDON, Sept. 16 (NYT)—J.D. Bernal, 70, an eminent physicist, died here yesterday after a long illness.

A scientist whose intellectual range was almost boundless, Bernal was called a natural philosopher. Mr. Bernal also fulfilled Karl Marx's prescription calling for thinkers to change the world as well as to understand it.

A crystallographer who helped create the foundations of molecular biology, an expert on explosive devices and the waves of the sea and a notable historian of science, he was a staunch Communist (but not a party member).

Such statements often infuriated his British colleagues and government officials, but did not blind them to Mr. Bernal's competence as a scientist.

At the outset of World War II, for example, he was appointed to the Home Office as an authority on bombs. Later he was appointed scientific adviser to the chief of combined operations, Lord Louis Mountbatten.

Remembered for his role in the Allied landing in Normandy in 1944 by preparing detailed maps of the French beach area. Recalling times he had been swimming there, he warned that the beaches were muddy at low tide. A scouting party confirmed his predictions, and a low-tide landing was avoided.

As important as were his practical achievements in the war, his stature rests on two foundations—his scientific investigations into the physical basis of life and his theories on the role of science in history.

The first began in 1923 with X-ray studies. Later, using physical techniques, he studied such biological



## As Prisoner of Tupamaros

## Envoys Says Mental Exercise Eased Eight-Month Captivity

LONDON, Sept. 16 (Reuters).—A dark dungeon with just a few feet of space for exercise was the prison of British Ambassador Geoffrey Jackson after his capture by Uruguay's Tupamaros guerrillas.

The physical conditions at first were unspeakable, said the newly knighted Sir Geoffrey at a press conference in London today.

"It was a classic, wet, dank, very hot time of the year, and there was nothing to lie on but the floor with some rather wet, polyfoam padding which in a couple of days stank because there was no means of washing it."

Sir Geoffrey said that when he was released last week after eight months in captivity he was only one day wrong in his reckoning of time—even though his captors had deprived him of any means of counting the passing days.

Sir Geoffrey said that after a few weeks his captors produced a camp bed.

"This left me a space of, I would say, a space of two feet by six feet to exercise in with a height of about... I can't say more than five feet because there was a beam in the middle, and these were bad conditions and the only thing to do was to devise means of keeping the body and mind fit."

After a while, Sir Geoffrey said, his captors moved to more comfortable lodgings.

The ambassador said he was convinced his captors would have let him if there had been any attempt to rescue him.

He described the kidnappers as

Canadians Leave

on Boat to Protest

Lebanon A-Test

Vancouver, British Columbia, Sept. 16 (Reuters).—A fishing boat with a crew of 12 aboard left here today on a protest voyage to the Lebanon island of Amchitka, planned site of the largest underground nuclear blast in history.

The crew of the 80-foot halibut boat Greenpeace hopes to be about 100 miles from the shores of Amchitka Island early next month when the United States plans to detonate a five-megaton nuclear test device.

The Greenpeace crew will take samples of the water for radiation tests.

Jim Bohle, one of the crew and founder of a protest committee, said that the voyage was an attempt to "focus the attention of a lot of people on the test."

Greenpeace has delivered an international protest against the proposed blast and thousands have signed petitions against it or written to President Nixon, asking him to call it off.

Dr. Lyle Thurston, a physician who is making the voyage, said he had decided to go because he disagreed with "the arrogance of the whole business."

resents Credentials

VIENNA, Sept. 16 (UPI).—Communist China's first ambassador to Austria, Wang Guei-yi, presented his credentials yesterday. China and Austria resumed diplomatic relations last May.

Peru Complains

To UN on A-Test

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 16 (AP).—Peru complained to Secretary-General U Thant yesterday that French nuclear tests in the South Pacific violate UN resolutions.

Ambassador Javier Perez de Cuellar told Mr. Thant that his government already had demanded that France stop the tests.

"My government considers that these tests entail grave and indisputable prejudice to the environment and particularly to ocean waters, that they harm their natural resources and, what is more important, that they affect the health and security of the Peruvian people," Mr. Perez de Cuellar said in the note he handed to Mr. Thant.

Mounties Post Reward

For 4 Sought by FBI

OTTAWA, Sept. 16 (AP).—The Royal Canadian Mounted Police offered a \$100,000 reward yesterday for information leading to the arrests and convictions of four young Americans sought in connection with a fatal bombing in August, 1970, at the University of Wisconsin.

The four, objects of a continental manhunt, are charged by the FBI with sabotage, damage to government property and conspiracy. They have been indicted on six counts, including first degree murder.



Geoffrey Jackson, the British Ambassador to Uruguay, telling of his eight months in captivity at London press conference yesterday.

"Sometimes, I would translate things from one language into another to keep my mind fit."

Of his future plans, the ambassador said: "I want to get away with my wife this very afternoon into the green and the quiet and get my walking muscles back again."

## Allende Closes UPI Offices, Citing Articles From Abroad

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 16 (Reuters).—President Salvador Allende Gossens has ordered United Press International to close its offices in Chile.

The president said last night that he had decided to close the agency because of various articles it had distributed from outside Chile in recent weeks. He made no criticism of the news agency's operations in Chile, where it employs about 15 persons.

Mr. Allende announced his decision at a trade union meeting called here to condemn "right-wing sections" which have often been denounced recently by spokesmen for his coalition government.

Report on Meetings

UPI articles that the president objected to include a report on secret meetings he was said to have had with left-wing leaders during his visits to Ecuador and Colombia last month.

He also criticized the agency for having quoted a Colombian newspaper report alleging that three of his aides were engaged in secret service work.

This is the first such action President Allende has taken against an international news organization since he took office last November.

Phone Nationalization Near

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (NYT).—The International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. said yesterday that it had been advised by Chile that the telephone company there would be nationalized in a few days.

The action has been widely expected in Chile.

ITT's investment in the company is about \$153 million. Two-thirds is guaranteed by the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, a U.S. government agency.

The company said that at a meeting with President Allende, its representatives were told that the subsidiary would be national-

## U.S. Says Talks on Sharing Uranium Secrets Went Well

By Thomas O'Toole

GENEVA, Sept. 16 (UPI).—The United States delegation to the fourth Atoms-for-Peace conference left here today, pleased that negotiations toward sharing uranium enrichment secrets with Western Europe and Japan are well under way.

"We were very surprised at the degree of interest," a senior official of the Atomic Energy Commission said before departing for Washington. "We're very satisfied with the way the talks have gone so far."

The talks are aimed at arriving at an agreement for other nations to build their own uranium enrichment plants, using their own money and American technology. U.S. enrichment technology is based on the so-called gas diffusion process and has been secret ever since it was first

developed to produce atomic bomb material during World War II.

The United States was approached about sharing this technology during the 10-day United Nations conference by nine countries—the six nations of Euratom (France, Belgium, the Netherlands, West Germany, Italy and Luxembourg), Britain, Sweden and Japan.

The next step will take place in Washington in the first week of November, when Japan and the eight interested countries of Western Europe will send delegates to sit down with members of the AEC to discuss terms for the sharing plan.

"At the very least we hope to develop an agenda in November so we can get down to serious business," a U.S. source said. "We may even get right down to some serious business."

The business of uranium enrichment sharing is considered very serious, partly because it is so sensitive and partly because it involves so much money.

To keep its atomic power plants burning, Western Europe alone will need a \$1 billion plant producing enriched uranium by 1980. Japan is in almost an identical position.

At present, both Europe and Japan have their uranium enriched in the United States and shipped to them at a cost of \$23 a kilogram.

Neither wants to continue that service indefinitely. They would like their own supplies. The United States also cannot guarantee that it can go on enriching foreign uranium forever, mostly because of rapidly expanding domestic needs.

The problem boils down to whether other nations enrich uranium using their own processes, which they would have to develop at great cost, or to whether they can work out a deal with the United States for its process.

## Soviet Answer To Bathtub Gin?

GENEVA, Sept. 16 (UPI).—There's nothing like a fine 10-day-old atomic brandy to round out a good meal.

Russian nuclear scientists have shaken up the wine world by announcing they have brought out just such a drink.

The 15 scientists, from the Soviet Food, Fish and Atomic Energy Ministries, gave details of their brandy-making process to the United Nations Atoms for Peace Conference.

"The use of ionizing radiations for the acceleration of ripening of cognac alcohol is very promising," their paper said. "Ripening of cognac alcohol infused in oak shavings irradiated with 200 rads is completed in 10 to 15 days instead of the three years required by the routine method."

## Ex-Girlfriend Of Manson Held For Murder

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 16 (UPI).—Mary Brunner, Charles Manson's first girlfriend among the "flower children" of Haight-Ashbury and the mother of his son, was indicted by a county grand jury yesterday for murder.

She was already in custody as a result of a gun battle with police last month when Manson followers attempted to steal more than 200 guns from a surplus store, allegedly as part of a plot to free Manson.

Miss Brunner was indicted on charges of participating in the torture murder in 1969 of musician Gary Hinman. Robert Beausoleil has been convicted and sentenced to death in that slaying.

## World Bank Report

## India Economic Development Threatened by the Refugees

By Sydney H. Schanberg

NEW DELHI, Sept. 16 (NYT).—A report by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) says that India's economic development could be seriously stunted by the cost of supporting the millions of Bengali refugees who have fled East Pakistan to escape the military repression there.

Sources said the report—which was prepared by the World Bank unit in India and has been sent to the agency's Washington headquarters—suggests that most of the refugees will remain permanently in India and that a substantial increase in foreign aid will be needed to create jobs and otherwise rehabilitate them.

Indian government figures, which the World Bank accepts, show that about 8.5 million refugees have poured into India since the Pakistan government began its military crackdown in East Pakistan nearly six months ago to try to crush the Bengali independence movement.

Million a Month

The flow continues at 30,000 to 40,000 a day, or one million new refugees a month.

World Bank officials here declined to comment on the report. It has become extremely sensitive about its reports on the East Pakistan crisis ever since an earlier report, describing conditions inside East Pakistan, was leaked to the press and drew angry protest from Pakistan government officials.

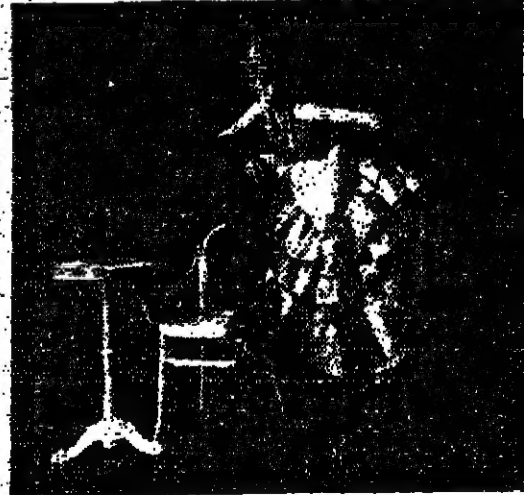
That report, by a Washington team, said that East Pakistan has been so ravaged by the West Pakistani military crackdown that new international development efforts "will have to remain in a state of suspension for at least the next year or so."

The refugee report by the bank's New Delhi staff, which

## Pope Back in Rome

VATICAN CITY, Sept. 16 (UPI).—Pope Paul VI returned to the Vatican from his summer residence today after a two-month working vacation at Castel-gandolfo during which he prepared documents for the Sept. 30 Synod of Bishops. The pontiff had been at the 132-acre estate since July 15 to escape the heat of Rome.

## French Myth?



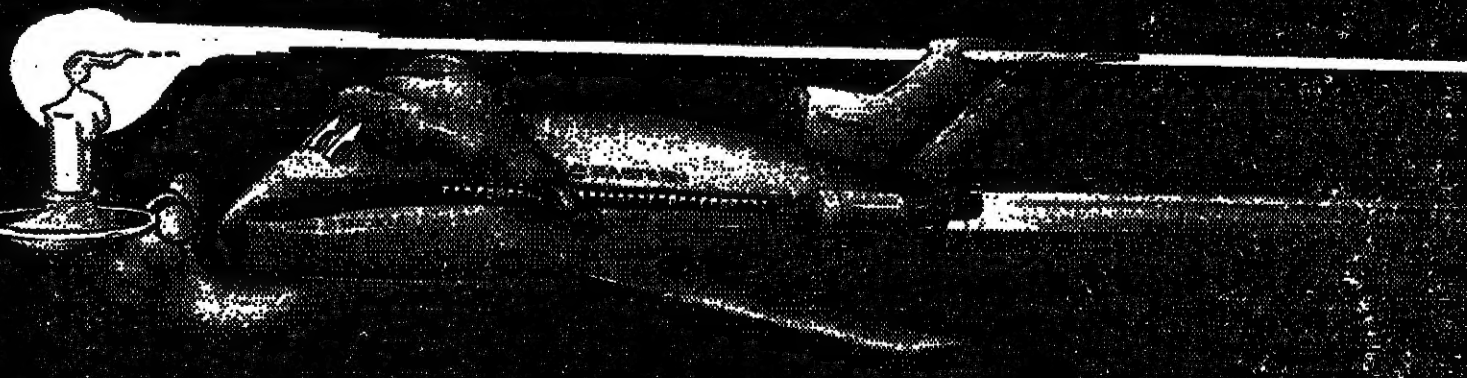
The only thing you will not find at Orly.

Myths, how fragile! One touch of reality and crack they shatter. An example: France is for you cancan, narrow streets, misty shops. Then, you arrive at Paris-Orly. A building of glass, air-conditioned stuff with shops and services to welcome you. You can browse in dozen of boutiques, offering the most prestigious french specialities representing centuries of tradition (no myth! this). Here are lovingly aged brandies, exotic cheeses,

unforgettable foies gras. And perfumes (what would life be without perfumes!), jewels, watches and cameras. And naturally, clothes! What is fashion, if not French? That's not all. At Orly you can wine and dine, go to the movies, to the drugstore, rent a car, park your child, do your marketing! And speak english too! Try Orly. Enjoy the efficiency of technical services. But, please, no myths about Orly!

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Eastern call it the Afterdinner Flight. Around 9 or 10 in the evening, you can often save 20% on flights to such not-to-be-missed cities as Chicago, Los Angeles, Miami, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Washington and New York. They all look superb by moonlight. See your travel agent.

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## Survival Isn't Easy

Some environmentalists would have us believe that the answers to human survival in an increasingly polluted and exploited world are stern and simple. Only money-mad developers, in this view, would eradicate a marsh for housing, only greedy industrialists would foment dangerous detergents or pesticides upon a helpless population, only blind worshippers of the Gross National Product would wreck a forest, flood a valley, melt a tundra or heat up a stream for factories or power plants. But this is only the reverse of the old simplistic theories of indefinite expansion of population and industry, of the old belief that science held easy remedies to the ills of mankind.

Washington and the environmentalists have for some time been disturbed over phosphates in detergents. Dumped into streams and other bodies of water, they encouraged choking growths of vegetable life and killed off other forms. So the use of phosphates was condemned in the highest places and caustics and new chemical compounds were used instead. Now it is determined that phosphates are the least dangerous of the cleaning agents in mass production, and Washington is urging a return to them.

This is characteristic of what has happened in many other cases in the rather frantic struggle to preserve man from his own impact upon the place in which he lives. Hydroelectric power was once considered an answer to air pollution and combustion of mineral resources entailed the creation of electricity by coal or petroleum. But dams flooded vast regions and transformed their ecology. Then nuclear fission seemed to be the answer, but that heated up streams and formed dangerous wastes—to say nothing of

the risk of unleashed chain reactions. No clear answer has yet been found and the power supply in many areas is below what is needed now, to say nothing of what may be required in the future. It may be remembered that plastics were once viewed as an answer to diminishing mineral resources and, in the form of artificial fibers, to the diffuse use of land for grazing, or the growth of flax and cotton. Now plastics have become a classic case of non-recyclable wastes. Similarly, pesticides killed off insects that had previously killed off useful plants—and men. New their effect upon the wider environment is deplored.

In other words, there are no easy answers to human survival on this planet. Even "the pill"—which strikes at the root of the problem by limiting births—has its own side effects, physical and social. Science cannot claim that it has been right all along, and that its findings have been abused by human greed and callousness; the answers offered by science and technology have themselves proved to have limits and defects that the scientists and technologists did not anticipate.

Profound skepticism is in order—not alone the youthful skepticism that simply views what is, and has been, with scorn, but a more profound form of objectivity that recognizes mistakes will be made, and probably must be made, if man is to continue to exist. There is no escape into some kind of "organic" universe any more. There is no going back to an era of horse transportation and agriculture (and to the diseases of man and beast that accompanied it). Survival will be difficult in modern terms—it would be impossible on those of even a century ago.

## Ending the Monetary Crisis

The inability even to agree on an agenda symbolizes the difficulties that confront the 10 leading industrial nations as their finance ministers and central bankers meet in London to seek answers to the world monetary and trade crisis. There is no agreed agenda because the United States and its nine major trading partners want to start negotiating on different issues.

As the United States sees it, the essential problem is to eliminate its balance-of-payments deficit—by reaching agreement first on the size of the gap and then on the measures other nations will take to close it. Secretary of the Treasury Connally asserts that the gap exists because other countries have undervalued their currencies, raised trade barriers against American products and failed to carry their share of the free world's defense burden. He now estimates the gap Washington wants closed at \$13 billion—four times the figure he used before August.

America's trading partners have a different order of priorities. They want to talk first about eliminating the protectionist measures the United States launched Aug. 15—the 10 percent import surcharge and the 10 percent tax credit Mr. Nixon seeks on investments in American-made machinery. The other nations want the United States, which they consider primarily responsible for its own deficits, to accept major responsibility for eliminating them and preventing their recurrence. They want agreement in principle on a new monetary system that will subject the United States to the same economic disciplines that it is asking its partners to assume under duress.

It is an oversimplification to describe this dispute, as some high officials do, as an American attempt to "dethrone gold," or a European attempt—reflected in Monday's agreement among the six Common Market countries—to "dethrone the dollar."

President Nixon basically modified the central role of the dollar in the world monetary system when he suspended its convertibility into gold a month ago. The Euro-

peans, while urging the United States to join them in realigning exchange rates by a small dollar devaluation—which would require raising the gold price—foresee only a "gradual decrease" in the role of the dollar as a reserve currency.

A new monetary system cannot be negotiated in a few weeks or months. At most there can be agreement on a few key principles and on first-stage reforms to assure greater flexibility. This week's Common Market statement provides a start in that direction by meeting the American desire for wider bands of fluctuation around new, fixed parities, together with less rigidity in changing currency rates when they become unrealistic.

The most urgent immediate need is that exchange rates be realigned and that the American import surcharge and the discriminatory feature of the investment-tax credit be eliminated before trade and monetary warfare is provoked. A 10-nation study of the dimension of the American payments imbalance—and of the time period and new exchange rates needed to remedy it—could proceed simultaneously with an attempt to reach agreement on first steps in monetary reform. Along with these would go the establishment of principles for future negotiations in a second stage both on a new monetary system and on reciprocal reduction of trade barriers.

All this requires the United States to return to its traditional approach of resolving world trade and monetary issues by international cooperation, rather than by the kind of unilateral action initiated last month. The Congress can help by joining Chairman Wilbur Mills of the House Ways and Means Committee in deleting the "buy American" provision of the proposed investment-tax credit.

Deep trouble lies ahead if the administration persists in putting on other nations all blame for the American balance-of-payments deficit and continues to insist that they alone take measures to remedy it.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### International Opinion

#### Diplomacy in the Desert

Sir Alec Douglas-Home's image as the far-sighted elder-statesman figure must surely be eroded further by the amazing pictures which have appeared showing him garbed in Arab dress and mounted on a camel during his visit to Egypt. He wants to strengthen relations between Britain and the Arab countries. That is fine, within limits, but appearing in fancy dress is not the right way to go about it.

Who is meant to be impressed? The sight of the British Foreign Secretary wearing the standard tourist outfit of bedouin keffiyeh and cloak, seated on a camel and placed in the standard tourist pose before the

Pyramids, is only likely to raise a faint smile of derision from the average Cairene citizen. In this country a guffaw, is the most likely response.

The effect of his public utterances has been to demand Israeli commitment to practically total withdrawal before negotiation of a peace treaty with Egypt. To do this is to lessen the chances of peace.

It is not enough to point, as Sir Alec did, to Egypt's generalized expressions of readiness to sign a peace agreement. Deeds, not words, are wanted. Sir Alec should have demanded them of the Egyptians and left camels to the tourists.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 17, 1897

NEW YORK—The triumph achieved by the Republicans in Maine becomes more overwhelming the more fully its details are published. Besides electing the governor by 10,000 votes more than the highest previous record, they have secured the legislative elections in every county. Every State Senator is Republican, and out of the 151 members constituting the Lower House, 141 are members of the same party. The question is, how will the country go in November?

#### Fifty Years Ago

September 17, 1921

NEW YORK—Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt, the former Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who was suddenly stricken with infantile paralysis at his summer home and was rushed by special train to the Presbyterian Hospital here yesterday, spent a very good and restful night and continues to improve. Dr. George Draper, in charge of the patient, reports that he very definitely expects a steady recovery and that the case is a mild one. His wife and family are at his bedside.



## Dialogue for One Voice

By William V. Shannon

WASHINGTON—"To be a healthy nation, a strong nation, we need also restore the health of our government institutions," President Nixon told Congress the other day.

In support of this contention, Mr. Nixon reiterated his call for reorganization of the executive departments, federal-state revenue sharing and welfare reform. But the crisis of confidence in the nation's institutions which was discussed in a previous article in this space is far wider and more profound. It encompasses the presidency itself, Congress, the courts, the military and civil bureaucracies, and state and municipal governments.

No single leader can resolve this crisis by himself. Yet the President is a critical figure because he is the only official chosen by the whole people. A way out of the crisis can begin to be found only if there is a President who can lead the nation's moral energies by a politics of idealism and creative condensation. That has not occurred during Mr. Nixon's presidency.

Like President Johnson before him, President Nixon has squandered much of his political credit

in Vietnam. As he frequently points out, he is gradually eliminating the war as a political issue. But after nearly three additional years of combat, 16,000 American deaths, the Cambodian invasion and the Kent State episode, he has taken so long to do it that he did not benefit from the tolerance that the public extends to every new President. As a result, his base of support is no wider in the fall of 1971 than it was in the fall of 1969.

### Court Fiascos

By the Haynsworth and Carswell nominations, Mr. Nixon damaged the presidency as well as the Supreme Court. He was seen to be playing regional politics with appointments on which the ordinary citizen had a right to expect him to be high-minded and disinterested.

A successful presidency involves a dialogue between President and people. Candor is the first requirement of a dialogue. Without it, there can be no mutual trust. The dialogue has to be on a regular and frequent basis. Otherwise, there is no resonance. But Mr. Nixon has chosen to emulate

the remote, imperial style of General de Gaulle. That may be suitable for a country with Bonapartist traditions but it is a curious mode for the United States.

Although the Kennedy administration tried to "manage the news" and the Johnson administration found its way to "Credibility Gap," both of those regimes were as open as town meetings compared to the present administration, with its absence of presidential news conferences, its overt hostility to much of the press and its passion for secrecy.

Having failed to establish a continuing dialogue with press and public, President Nixon has seriously impaired his ability to win broad support for such institutional initiatives as he has attempted—executive reorganization and federal-state revenue sharing. He first oversold them to a fantastic degree by packaging them as the "second American Revolution," and then naturally found he could not sustain public interest in them at that level.

He then coupled revenue-sharing with welfare reform as post-ponable items in his new economic program. Trying to repair

the damage, he reasserted his support for them in his address to Congress last week, but major proposals cannot be used as propaganda makeweights and still retain their credibility. Mr. Nixon does not appear to realize that in manipulating them in this fashion, he undercut not only revenue sharing and welfare reform but also public belief in his own seriousness. He is trying to reform the government or is he playing political games?

Yet if Mr. Nixon has failed to restore the presidency as a center of effective, convincing leadership, other institutions hardly come off any better. Congressmen seem unaware that many citizens see the House and Senate as places where far too many men arrive poor and leave 20 or 30 years later with a lot more than their pensions. Lyndon Johnson with his radio and television franchises set a bad example in this regard, and he is not unique. Small groups clear up flagrant conflicts of interest and drastically reform the law on campaign spending, a greasy smog of money will linger over the Capitol.

At least half the state governments are not fit to participate in any federal revenue-sharing plan because they lack adequate budget and accounting systems and have poorly paid, politically intimidated civil services. To pour money into these governments is like pouring water into a sewer—it can never be traced.

At every level of government and in almost every corner of our common life, there is a need for a regeneration of public morality and a rededication to social justice such as swept the nation in the progressive era during the first decade and a half of this century.

New organizations like John Gardner's Common Cause and Ralph Nader's Public Citizen and the emergence of public-interest law firms and citizen environment groups are evidence that such a movement may be forming. When it finds political expression and leadership at different levels, the renewal of the nation's institutions of government will begin.

### Letters

#### Views on Wicker

When I read Tom Wicker's "Death of a Brother" (Herald Tribune, Aug. 23), I felt I had come across a classic of looseness and perversity of thought which would remain uncorrected for many years to come. But the very same Tom Wicker has already surpassed himself in his "Solemn Brother: Postscript to an Epitaph" (Sept. 10). Whereas one may have fretted about Mr. Wicker's failure to have expressed concern for the slain San Quentin prisoners in the earlier article, one can feel alternating nausea and fury at Mr. Wicker's explanation in the latter article for that lack.

Mr. Wicker's explanation is that he had come across a "surprise" consequence of thought which would remain uncorrected for many years to come. But the very same Tom Wicker has already surpassed himself in his "Solemn Brother: Postscript to an Epitaph" (Sept. 10). Whereas one may have fretted about Mr. Wicker's failure to have expressed concern for the slain San Quentin prisoners in the earlier article, one can feel alternating nausea and fury at Mr. Wicker's explanation in the latter article for that lack.

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## Mr. K And His Progeny

By Joseph K.

WASHINGTON—"We soon see his like as the epitaph for Nikita Khrushchev. For his historic intent was to move Russia one-man rule to a form of government by group."

Leadership in the Soviet has now been institutionalized. There is no freedom, and lobbies count for as when it comes to make decisions.

Not so long ago it was different. In his day the foreign policy, determined strategy, set rates for growth, and established a of excellence in art and Everything depended on powerful father of the and those who opposed even doubted him, were pay a terrible price.

To a degree Khrushchev within the Statute which he chopped and changed dizzying scale. More the leader of the postwar identified himself in a way with the big develop his time.

The secret speech he the 20th Party Congress became the cornerstone of the new Soviet policy. His visit to the world. His visit to the States in 1959 symbolized the super-

His rapprochement with the tone for polytechnic the Communist world. Nations with Nasser marked emergence as a power eastern Mediterranean.

His repeated trips to tracked the ups and down Berlin crisis. His per at the 22d Party Congress formalized the split with the Communist. Far as any cosmonaut, he and gling exemplified Russia into the space age.

On top of all that, he the virgin lands came Russian effort that move disempower to himself in tary and a new era of "metal-esters" of heavy in order to make life consumers. It even too from Khrushchev for a Solskhenitov to be pub the Soviet Union.

But even as he domin scene, Khrushchev pre stage for others. He i marshalling support in turo, the Central Commi wider circles. He stands for crimes against fello munist. Except for B own rivals were demot shot.

In the same vein, the of terror was placed and midice control. Against don use of surgery he was asserted the principle viet legality." And in th ditions, though opposi factionalism were shed terror groups asserted th

There are the party id the military, the captain industry, the regional bo technicians and efficiency Decision-making in the Union is a process of base with all these groups.

Khrushchev was ousted in such a manner because not touch base because i in a rash and arbitrar Subsequent decisions b borne the mark of co work.

There was obvious bad filling over a long prior the march on Czechoslov August, 1968. Periodic downs and relaxations d the attitude of the regime dissident intellectuals and allies. The establishment basic priorities for a ne year plan seems still no thrashed out. And in with the United States, munist China and the res world the Russians now m by step, making decisions and only in the margin.

Obvious result of i by group is a break for t sumer. No leader is strong to resist the pent-up dem better goods and better Ordinary Russians have had it so good, and th fact in the Soviet Union i the fact of getting and y This is not to be confus freedom. This is a very small of people run Russia. I no legitimate merits for pression of political op and the great mass of I seem far more bent on r achievement than on self-nement.

But the institutional rule in Russia makes the a less surprising and, to tent, a safer place. Bold are not very likely, nor s changes. Indeed, it p doesn't make much did whether Brezhnev rules in or Kossygin or Podgorny or body else.



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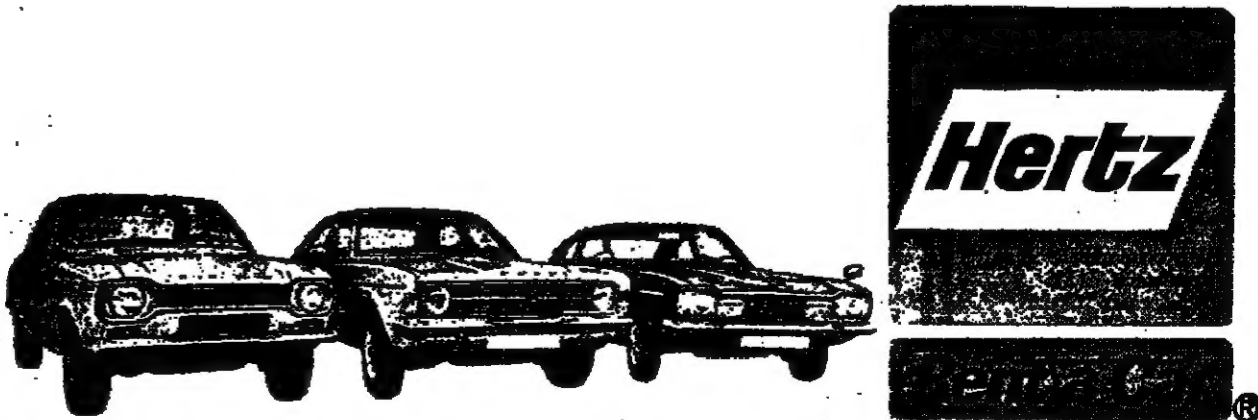
of cash, or lose your keys, or if (heaven forbid!) your car breaks down: with money, keys, or a fresh car.

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**Hertz is with you all the way**



## Paris Movies

A French Passion—  
Making Whodunits

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss  
PARIS, Sept. 16 (UPI)—The younger French film makers, though otherwise intelligent, have in common an insatiable appetite for the brand of detective fiction that sells in drugstores. Not only do they devour it as avidly as a Missouri farmboy might Arabian erotica, but they insist on utilizing it in their scenarios. This week we have two examples.

Roger Vadim's initial American film, "Pretty Maids All in a Row" (at the Paris in English) is based on a novel of the aforementioned species, a whodunit about a series of murders in a California high school. Rock Hudson is a student counselor. He is embroiled in solving the psychological and biological problems of his pupils as he is at coaching the football team to victory. The student body at first glance appears a happy, healthy, good-looking lot, but their institute of learning is a haunted house. You must discover for yourself what happens—but the greater mystery is, what has happened to Vadim?

"Pretty Maids All in a Row" is as American as pumpkin pie. Vadim's presence is betrayed only in the shrewd selection of the girls. The routine casting director would have them all looking exactly alike. With Vadim in charge of the contest, each coed has some distinguishing trait, some allure of her own. But, this aside, the film—in itself quite passable—is utterly un-Vadimique, a typical Culver City product. Instead of a

Rock Hudson  
with his "Pretty  
Maids All  
in a Row."

Continental observing American mores, we have Hollywood looking at itself again in the mirror. The sex voltage is higher than Will Hays would have permitted, but this is true of most recent American movies. Its bears the MGM trade mark in all departments, in its exposition, in its approach, in its color photography, in its acting. Vadim might as well have stayed home.

"Sans Mobile Apparent" (at the George V, the Rotonde and the Marivaux), the second film of the popular Parisian journalist Philippe Labro, also employs a *serie noire* novel as a springboard, tracking down the cause for a rash of murders, this time committed on the Riviera. As the first four victims of what threatens to be a general slaughter appeared in a play together some years before, Jean-Louis Trintignant, the Sherlock Holmes of the occasion, sagaciously deduces that



the surviving quartet of the quoniam company are on the killer's list.

Dominique Sanda, a most gifted and handsome young actress, is a lady involved in the affair. In support are Jean-Pierre Marielle, Sacha Distel and, briefly, Eric Segal, the author of "Love Story," as a dubious fortune-teller. Labro, taking Lelouch as his model, recounts the suspense tale with dashing pace and flashy technique. It should do well.

In "Valdes" (at the Marignan-Fathé in English) our old friend from William S. Hart days, the loner, a former ranger, is let loose on the plains again, righting wrongs and punishing bad men single-handedly. This strong—but no longer silent—the has a Mexican accent here—figure is Burt Lancaster in the present resurrection. The scenario, save for its inconclusive finish, seems

to have been dug out of Zane Grey's old trunk. In a word, the classic Western rides again.

A serviceable idea peeps out from behind "Les Doigts Croisés" (at the Colisée). Suggested by a story by George Martin and Tibor Meray, it has to do with a British-Soviet exchange of spies, certainly a more novel premise than mass murder. Unfortunately, the treatment is so heavy and banal that one's interest is extinguished before the film reaches the half-way mark. Kirk Douglas and Marlene Jobert are the stars. Both are competent players, but both are hindered here by awkward direction. The Markon-Meray concept, however, remains a fetching one and in the hands of Vadim or Labro it might blossom into an amusing movie.

Abel Gance's "Napoleon," made in 1926, was a milestone in the

## Opera in France

## Major Changes for Paris House

By David Stevens  
PARIS, Sept. 16 (UPI)—The 1971-72 season of the Paris Opera and Opéra Comique was formally announced today by Daniel Lescar, artistic administrator of the two national lyric theaters, and his chief aides.

They confirmed the previously announced repertoire and revealed some major changes designed to improve the Opéra's contact with the public.

The Opéra reopens Sept. 30 with a revival of Wieland Wagner's production of "Die Walküre," restaged by Hans Hotter and conducted by Lovro von Matačić, and with Régine Crespin as Sieglinde, Jean Cox and Ernst Kossob as the role of Siegmund, Hubert Hofmann, and Francis Martini as the roles of Siegmund and Siegmund.

The Opéra has been open for six weeks, playing the standard repertoire, but its first new production of the season will be Sept. 23, Rossini's "La Pietra del Paragone," in a production from the Théâtre du Capitole in Toulouse, conducted by Jean-Claude Litvak.

It was the plans for the Opéra that held the most interest today, not only because it is France's major opera house, but about to reopen after having been closed for more than a year for a physical overhauling and

settlement of a bitter labor dispute, but because of new plans that indicate a serious effort to improve its image.

## Changes

The changes include a partial return after 30 years to a subscription system, an effort to recapture both an elite audience and workers and other collective organizations, and steps to make a night at the opera less troublesome and even less expensive than before.

These steps do not include basic ticket prices, which will go up an average of 30 percent at both houses to a 50-franc top for regular performances (80 francs for special star casts) at the Opéra and 30 francs at the Comique. But these will be balanced in part by a Wednesday night subscription at the Opéra at 30 percent off for those who take all 14 productions, and opera and five ballets, planned for this season, or 20 percent for those who choose seven productions. In addition, there is a "gala" subscription for first performances, at full price, aimed at the Opéra's traditional Tour Paris customers.

At one performance of each production, the house will be reserved at reduced prices for groups—workers and other collectives. This measure, rather than the reservation of some seats at each performance, is being taken, according to Hugues Gall,

secretary-general of the house, because the administration of this approach will attract people who are otherwise intimidated by the pompous, ornate associated with a Paris Opéra.

Furthermore, the truly elite seats in the house, those which nothing can be seen not only be frankly described what they are, but sold at low prices to persons in hearing without seeing.

## Parking

Ticket buyers will be a buying their tickets to the purchase half-price tickets in the underground of the Galleries Lafayette department store behind the Opéra. The elimination of tipping the *ouvreuses* (ushers) and of cloakroom charges seen for the first time. And, although the program will remain a matter of francs, the contents of gram—long a source of irritation and, for foreign visitors, noxious amusement—will be provided in content and quality of German and translations.

Similar steps will be taken by the Opéra Comique, which is expanding an existing system to include its Thursday afternoon performances, but premiere other evening performances. Up to Easter, the will offer Sunday matinees, now, all performances.

Daniel Lescar and his for the Opéra, Bernard also announced a basic from a repertory approach Italian stagione system, one production will be performed a number of times (in 10 or 20) with less the same cast, and retired. At any given there will be no more than three productions at the Opéra.

In general, the priors operas in the original it will apply at the Opéra, French at the Comique, where repertory will be marked high percentage of new works by living composers; there will be a total of 10 composers represented in and ballet performances—1971-72 season.

## Paris Biennial

PARIS, Sept. 16 (UPI)—Biennale de Paris will be Sept. 24 through Oct. 23, Vincennes Park on the west Paris. The event will feature exhibitions, film projections as well as musical and events. Participants from and other countries are to those under 35 years of

## Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—This is how The New York Times critics rated new movies and stage productions:

## Films

"Jim Plays Berkeley," a 55-minute film record of portions of the late Jim Hendrix's 1970 Memorial Day concert at Berkeley, Calif., by Peter Fikstein, Eric Starvo, Joan Churchill and Baird Bryant. "Somebody looks pale and small and mild," reports Vincent Canby. This is perhaps what happens when "more or less conventional concert film techniques (quick zooms into and out of close-ups, lots of dim profile shots) are applied without particular thought to what is being done/said/sung by the subject." Yet Hendrix is "all there." Canby says "alternately seducing his electric guitar, as if it were a thing to be persuaded, and then threatening forced entry."

"Swords of Death," in Japanese with English subtitles, "is an incomplete film," Roger Greenspan reports. "His director, the veteran Tenu Uchida, having died before he finished shooting it." As it stands it is an "interrupted anecdote, a private postscript to a part of the early career of one Masashi Miyamoto, the samurai

hero of several Japanese movies. I don't know how (it) might have ended," says Greenspan, "but I think it would have remained small-scale, a moral interlude in a life that is like the lives of most epic heroes, commonly understood as historic necessity." In the film, Masashi (Kimonos Nakamura), hoping to extend his knowledge of the techniques of personal combat, visits the home of Balen Shishido (Rintaro Mikuni), a bandit who has developed an unorthodox way of fighting, and finds that his host is in fact an enemy.

## Plays

"Out of Control" and "The Marriage of the Telephone Company Man," two plays by Martin Craft at the Actors Playhouse, got a negative notice from Howard Thompson: "For no good reason, or perhaps for the best of reasons, let's be blunt about the double-header. Thompson writes, 'The telephone number, 30 minutes, is a bore. The first half-hour of 'Out of Control,' hitting 60 minutes, is good, yes, but the sum total: no enchanted evening.' In the first of the two plays, a 'dim-witted company repair man bumbles away about his vocational enslavement to a whining, smitten red-

headed woman. The third player, a natty Tony Randall type, personifies omnipotent telephone-dom." The second play, says Thompson, "gets going like an old-fashioned George Abbott farce... but soon things flatten into an aimless farce, uneasily dragging an albatross." Frank Bara directed.

"Leaves of Grass," described as a "musical celebration," based on the writings of Walt Whitman, with music by Stan Harris Jr., who himself adapted Whitman's poetry, "has vigor and homespun virtues, even if the evening never quite takes fire," says Olive Barnes. The songs all based on Whitman, are linked with the barest Whitmanic exhortations, says the critic, and the total effect "irresistibly recalls the Jacques Brel show." The difficulty with "Leaves of Grass" he says, is to provide it with the contrast that helped make the Brel show. "I admire Whitman very much," Barnes continues, "but although he may have considered his lyrics, he wrote about them all in very much the same tone of voice... the same hortatory manner which, while endearing, indeed even inspiring, on the page, offers less for drama." But the "character of Whitman—or at least of Whitman's poetry—emerges, quite strongly."

## Top Acoustics for World Opera Premiere

By Harold C. Schonberg

WASHINGTON (UPI)—It may not be saying much to assert that the Opera House of the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts is acoustically the best in America. This country is not notable for opera-house construction. It would be more to the point to say that the Kennedy Center Opera House is equal to any in the world as regards pure sound.

It may be an unimpressive and even hideous-looking auditorium, and it bears all the marks of hasty and sloppy workmanship, but it is a triumph in the thing that counts the most, as illustrated last week with the world premiere of Alberto Ginastera's "Beatriz Cenci."

With 2,300 seats, it is much smaller than any other American opera house, though it is larger than most in Europe, which average 2,000 seats. There were bitter complaints, mostly from commercial sources, about the small size of the Kennedy Center Opera House. The Kennedy Center went ahead regardless.

Roger Stevens, chairman of the board of trustees, believes that an opera house on the European order is better for singers, for the public, for acoustics and for music, than colossal-sized houses like the Metropolitan. Damn the economics, and full steam ahead. For this the Ken-

## Music in Washington

ned Center cannot be praised enough. Cyril Harris, the center's acoustician, has created an acoustic ambience that is rich, colorful and exceptionally clear. From any point in the house, a singer's pianissimo can be heard clearly without the least loss of quality. The effect is startling. Such super-fidelity is the province of only a few opera houses in the world—Vienna, perhaps, or Munich.

The Opera House got a good layout with the Ginastera opera. It is in the style that will be familiar to those acquainted with the Argentinean composer's "Don Rodrigo" or "Bomarzo." Composed in a post-"Wozzeck" style, it is a savage work with snarling sonorities and the kind of orchestration that needs absolute acoustic refinement for its complicated writing to emerge clearly.

There actually was a Beatriz Cenci. She was born in 1871, was beheaded in 1599, and was a hell of a family of hellers. But the romantic age idealized her, as witness Shelley's drama on the subject. Ginastera and his librettists, William Shand and Alberto Giral, have followed the Shelley action rather closely, though with many interpolations to make the story more relevant to our time. When you get a father who rapes his daughter and is in turn murdered by her, and a son who is killed by his father, you can be assured that the story will be called relevant to today, mirroring the violence of the era.

Ginastera's idiom is great for expressing hate, fear and anguish, and in "Cenci" he lets everything loose. Lyric tenderness is something else, and those sections at tempting song move in the stilted manner characteristic of so much

## Music in Washington

Aldridge were lavish. Use of projections of old buildings and statuary, as stage lights at a minimum with all action seen there, a somber mood of the film, used more as a little less effectively sometimes actually detract the action.

Leading singers were Diaz as Cenci, Arlene as Beatriz, Carl Smith as the boy soprano, Al McLean as Bernardo and son Hirt as Orsino. All into the Gothic spirit of opera. Singing an even more difficult vocal part, with flying tessitura, Miss Diaz cannot be overpraised. A noble lyric bass of Mr. Diaz used in a strong and, as introduced the previous opera to the United States, it was a confident, powerful opera—Kennedy has come of age.

The costumes by Theoni V.

## Music in Italy: Organ Festival

## Opens With E. Power Biggs

By William Weaver

ROME, Sept. 16 (UPI)—The Roman public has a reputation for being particularly musical, but in recent years this has been proved false. During the brief but exciting drive for fairly unconventional works. The concerts of the Accademia Filarmónica, notable for their bold programming, sell out. And the even more specialized concerts of the Associazione dei Romani, a young organization, have been amazingly successful.

For three years this association sponsored an annual festival, attracting to Rome major organists of Italy and of other countries. The concerts and recitals were free, and the public enthusiasm was great. Most of the events were held in small churches, which were, admittedly, not so difficult to fill.

The fourth organ festival, which opened a few days ago, involved a change of policy. A reasonable admission is now an opening concert, in fact, took place in the vast Gesù; once there were close to two thousand people sitting on the floor, against monuments, crouched beneath the altar rail.

Their enthusiasm was amply rewarded by the guest of honor, American organist E. Power Biggs, who played splendidly and deftly accompanied by a chamber orchestra under Miles M. The program included concertos by Corelli and Haydn, cellists "Westminster Suite," and five Mozart "Sonate da Chiesa" Biggs played, alone, some pieces from Anna Magdalena Bach's book; they were a high point of the evening.

The organ used was a modern one built by the Italian organ-maker Bartolomeo Formentelli, a craftsman who seems to have combined the best of both worlds, a modern instrument with the clarity and clarity, worthy of the great Italian tradition, with Roman association is trying to revive, with signal success.

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## Japanese See Revaluation As Possible

Some Bankers Feel Yen Will Rise 12-13%

TOKYO, Sept. 16 (Reuters).—Japanese bankers and business leaders today said there was a growing possibility of an early revaluation of the yen to break the present deadlock in international currency talks.

But they were divided on whether the yen would be revalued irrespective of the U.S. import program, or would be part of a package deal between Japan and the United States. Some bankers thought that even if the revaluation is not removed, the yen may be revalued by 12 to 13 percent.

The predictions came as the Group of Ten—the world's richest non-Communist countries—met in London to try to hammer out a solution to the current financial crisis.

The Japanese have come under attack for their reluctance to commit themselves to a considerable revaluation of the yen, which is the most overvalued of all currencies.

**Financing Margin**  
Banking sources in Tokyo were speculating today about the possibility of a moderate revaluation of the yen by about 2 percent, which would mean a 3 percent increase in the new parity. The previous parity was 1 percent.

These sources said Japan might agree to such a revaluation if the United States agreed to cut its import surcharge by half to 12 percent, as far as Japanese goods are concerned.

Bankers and businessmen are pressing for quick government action to eliminate the present uncertainty in Japan, the bulk of whose foreign trade is in U.S. dollars.

The governor of the Bank of Japan, Tadashi Sasaki, told a press conference that Finance Minister Miki Miura might have some ideas about the margin of possible yen revaluation during his recent talks in Washington, Toronto and London. But he said a devaluation of the U.S. dollar would facilitate multilateral currency adjustments.

On the foreign-exchange market today, the yen rose 0.25 percent to 360 yen to the dollar, a new high since it was allowed to float three weeks ago from its parity of 360 to the dollar.

## ATT Net Up 1% in Quarter; Campbell Soup Declines 2%

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (AP).—American Telephone & Telegraph net earnings rose 1 percent in the third quarter ended Aug. 31, the company reported today.

ATT said net profit for the period was \$632.8 million, up from \$622.2 million in the year-ago period. Share earnings were 16 cents compared with the previous 15 cents.

Revenue totaled \$4.65 billion, up from the previous \$4.58 billion.

ATT noted that 1971 results reflect the retroactive wage increases of about 3 cents a share, attributable to the previous quarter.

Chairman H. I. Romney said the higher telephone rate levels authorized in a number of states over recent months are beginning to contribute significantly to revenues.

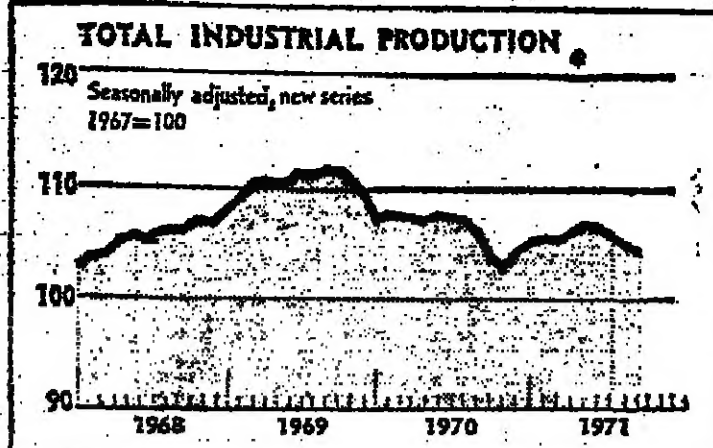
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## U.S. Industrial Production Declines by .8% in August

By James L. Rowe Jr.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (WP).—Industrial output declined 0.8 percent in August to 105.1 percent of the 1967 average, after seasonal adjustment, the government reported yesterday.

Disappointing news for the administration came on a second front, when a leading business research organization reported yesterday that the President's new economic program has not propelled the nation's consumers into a buying mood, as many had predicted and as the administration is relying upon to restart the economy.

The New York-based Conference Board said a survey of 10,000 families revealed that only 8.5 percent plan to buy a car in the next six months, compared with 7.8 percent in May-June. Those planning to buy a major appliance slipped to 34 percent from 36 percent two months earlier.

A spokesman for the Council of Economic Advisors said the decline in industrial output was "unwelcome," but said it indicated the importance of the stimulative aspects of the President's program. The decline was the second consecutive large fall-off in industrial production, bringing the index to its lowest level since December—a month which reflected the General Motors strike.

**Primary Metals Off**  
Leading the decline was the primary-metals components of the index, off about 15 percent, reflecting to a good measure the drop-off in steel production after large inventories were built up in anticipation of an August strike. However, the council

said that the decline was "what he had in mind by a 'big number' for the general revaluation of the leading currencies. An average upward valuation of 12 to 15 percent has been mentioned by some outside experts as a desirable target, but the government may be seeking even more than this."

Mr. Peterson did not say what he had in mind by a "big number" for the general revaluation of the leading currencies. An average upward valuation of 12 to 15 percent has been mentioned by some outside experts as a desirable target, but the government may be seeking even more than this.

## U.S. Economists Forecast 9 Percent GNP Rise in 1972

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (Reuters).—A rise of 9 percent, \$100 billion, in gross national product in 1972 was forecast today by ten leading economists in a survey by the Conference Board.

"That would be by far the largest gain in the value of total national output on record," Martin Gainsburgh, Conference Board senior vice-president and chief economist, said at the board's annual meeting.

Even more noteworthy, Mr. Gainsburgh added, is the expectation that the major portion of the rise in GNP next year will be "real" rather than inflationary. The estimate calls for a 6 percent gain in real GNP, with the remaining 3 percent coming from inflation.

For 1971, the group of economists expect real GNP to rise 3 percent and inflation 4.5 percent for a total gain of 7.5 percent.

Mr. Gainsburgh noted that these estimates were made in mid-September and assume some form of price and wage stabilization in 1972.

**Forecast Backed**  
In a separate forecast, Clifford Gaines, vice-president and economist of Manufacturers Hanover Trust, told the board's annual meeting he expects a 5 1/2 percent gain in 1972's real GNP and a 3 1/2 percent gain in inflation, for a total 9 percent.

Mr. Gaines detailed the areas that should provide an upward thrust to the economy in 1972—home building, plant and equipment spending, research and development spending, state and local government spending, foreign trade and consumer spending.

Mr. Gaines said that with increasing confidence the consumer would increase his spending and the savings rate would decline from its unusually high current level.

**Canadian Jobless Up**  
OTTAWA, Sept. 16 (Reuters).—Unemployment in Canada rose 0.2 percent to 6.5 percent in a seasonally adjusted basis in August, after declining to 6.3 percent in July, official statistics showed today.

On interest rates, he said he has a "realistic" forecast that long-term rates would decline and short-term rates would increase. He based his forecast on the expectation that price inflation would be less important, with the effect that the inflation premium built into the long-term rate structure would decline, while the demand for funds could remain at current levels.

**Pennsy Seeks More Time to Reorganize**  
CHICAGO, Sept. 16 (NYT).—Trustees of the Penn Central need another six months to determine the earnings prospects of the bankrupt carrier and will ask the federal court in Philadelphia tomorrow for a month extension of the deadline for coming up with a reorganization plan, a trustee said yesterday.

Addressing a meeting of the Railroad Systems and Management Association, Jervis Langdon Jr., the trustee, said the reorganization plan would be based on the trustees' determination of earnings prospects. The court already has granted one extension, which expires Sept. 22.

"If we do have the prospect of earning power we can move ahead to reorganize the company in the traditional manner," Mr. Langdon told the gathering of about 125. "If we don't have the prospect of earning power we will acknowledge it and try to develop a plan for reorganization short of nationalization."

Speaking with reporters after the meeting, Mr. Langdon said the company's problems are of such a nature that "we really need more time" to assess its prospects.

He said the Penn Central would not have to be earning money at the end of six months, but if it had the prospect of doing so in 1973 or 1974, trustees could proceed with a reorganization plan along traditional lines. Otherwise the plan would have to have an alternative method, which could include the possibility of a subsidy.

## U.S. Second-Quarter Deficit Soars

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (Reuters).—The basic balance of payments deficit more than doubled in the second quarter of this year, widening from \$1.306 billion in the first three months to \$2.141 billion, the Commerce Department reported yesterday.

The basic balance of payments embraces foreign trade in goods and services and long-term movements of capital. It thus shows underlying trends in the American external economy exclusive of volatile short-term capital, or "hot money," flows.

The balance on current account moved into a deficit of \$864 million from a first-quarter surplus of \$877 million.

On an official-settlements basis, which disregards dollars accumulated by foreign individuals, the second-quarter deficit was revised downward to \$5.708 billion from a preliminary \$5.766 billion. This record deficit compared with a first-quarter shortfall of \$5.528 billion and a 1970 deficit of \$9.821 billion, including allocation of special drawing rights.

**Liquidity Measure**  
The net liquidity balance—a new concept designed to measure broad potential pressures against the dollar—also struck a record deficit of \$5.751 billion in the second quarter after revision. This compared with a preliminary estimated deficit of \$5.848 billion and a first-quarter shortfall of \$5.486 billion.

Tuesday, Treasury Secretary John Connally said at a ministerial meeting of the 10 leading industrial nations in London that the United States aimed to see an annual rate improvement of 13 billion in the basic balance.

To achieve this dramatic turnaround, President Nixon last month withdrew the gold-convertibility guarantee of the dollar and imposed a 10 percent surcharge on imports. The Nixon administration is also pressing other major powers to realize their currency values undertake a greater share of the international defense burden and liberalize their trading relations with the United States.

Administration officials said the United States was not trying to dictate the degree by which individual countries should raise their official exchange rates, lower trade barriers or pay more toward defense.

"To the extent that a country relaxes its import regulations, to that lesser extent will it need to revalue upward to achieve equilibrium," one senior official said.

"On the other hand, if it raises its budgetary contribution to the defense effort, it will be under a lesser obligation to act on the trade front or on the parity front," he said.

"Basically, we do not care how the equilibrium is restored, so long as the outcome provides the U.S. with the necessary improvement in the payments accounts," he added.

The officials also said that the United States would not necessarily wait until the balance of payments had actually moved into the required surplus before dismantling the surcharge and restoring some kind of dollar convertibility.

"We do not have to wait for the statistical evidence, we only want to be assured that the situation has been improved so that the payments will be guaranteed to improve by the necessary degree," one said.

Asked how long it might take to achieve the needed equilibrium to suspend the import surcharge, he said this depended on how quickly other countries realized the necessity to cooperate in achieving the U.S. goal.

"In the first place, they must realize we are determined to see the deficit corrected and that we have no choice but to have this determination," he said. "In the second place, they must realize this is as much their problem as it is ours, and in the third place, they are going to have to work the solution out arithmetically—not politically or emotionally."

**U.S. Turns Down Hong Kong Offer**  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP).—The White House said today Hong Kong's offer to voluntarily restrict exports of non-cotton textiles to the United States, beginning Oct. 1, is not acceptable.

Press Secretary Ronald Ziegler, however, said the United States welcomes Hong Kong's expression of willingness to continue negotiations with the United States.

The Hong Kong agreement sets restraints on three broad categories of fabrics, apparel and made-up goods for the period beginning Oct. 1. It provides a growth rate of 6 percent annually on an overall ceiling of about 650 million square yards of noncotton textiles.

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## Dow Flirts With 900 Marker in Price Drift

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (NYT).—New York Stock Exchange activity drifted aimlessly today in light trading and closed with small losses.

Trading opened with the market slightly higher than at yesterday's close, but the general trend thereafter was downward. A brief attempt at a rally near the close failed to carry prices into plus territory.

The Dow Jones industrial average, up 0.73 at the opening, finished the day with a loss of 1.76 at 903.11. In mid-afternoon it had been down 3.28 at 901.58, once again flirting with the 900 marker.

Volume on the New York Stock Exchange totaled 10.55 million shares, down from yesterday's 11.08 million and close to Monday's 10 million shares, which had been the lowest since the session before President Nixon announced his new economic policies Aug. 15.

**Consolidation Phase**  
To many analysts, the market is still in a consolidation phase following the spectacular upsurge that greeted the announcement by the President of a 90-day wage-price freeze and other measures.

The session's volume leader was American Telephone & Telegraph, down 3.8 at 42 7/8 on turnover of 138,600 shares. The giant utility reported that its net income in the three months to Aug. 31 had risen from \$528 million a year before to \$532 million.

However, Telephone's share earnings dropped from 96 cents to 95 cents because of a retroactive wage increase for its workers and another charge of 2 cents a share to cover preferred dividends.

Apparently investors did not like the idea of lower share earnings, despite the gain in net income. The stock has been hovering close to its 1971 low of 42 1/2.

The announcement by Cowles Communications that it would cease publication of Look magazine produced flurries of interest in Cowles and Time Inc. In-

vestors obviously felt the move would be good for both companies. Cowles closed with a gain of 5.8 at 12 3/4 and Time spurred up 4 3/4 to 59 1/4. Look had been a drain on Cowles profits. It had also been locked in an advertising and circulation battle with Life, which is published by Time. With Look out of the way, Life will have significantly less competition.

The American Exchange index fell .01 to 25.53. Declining issues led advances 489 to 335 with 380 issues unchanged. Volume fell to 3,096,000 shares from 3,476,000 yesterday.

**Bank of America Denies Planning IOS Takeover**  
SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16 (AP).—The Bank of America denied yesterday that it ever planned to take over the ailing IOS financial complex.

A bank spokesman also labeled as "absolutely untrue" a claim by New Jersey businessman Robert L. Vesco, that he was acting as a "front man" for an IOS takeover by the bank.

According to records of the U.S. Court of Appeals in Philadelphia, Mr. Vesco told Securities and Exchange Commission investigators at a private hearing last April that he was acting as a "front man" for a takeover of IOS by the bank of America in August, 1970, when he agreed to bail the huge company out of financial troubles. Mr. Vesco testified there was no written agreement between him and the world's largest bank, and that toward the end of that month the bank backed out of the deal.

A Bank of America spokesman said: "Mr. Vesco's claim to be a so-called 'front man' for Bank of America is absolutely untrue. We did not make any kind of verbal agreement with him and we had no plans for a 'takeover' of IOS."



**SOCRATES.....** When is a man likely to succeed best? When he divides his exertions among many trades, or when he devotes himself exclusively to one?

**ADEIMANTUS....** When he devotes himself to one.

*The Republic of Plato*

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1971 - Stocks and Bonds, First, High Low Last, Chgs.										1971 - Stocks and Bonds, First, High Low Last, Chgs.										1971 - Stocks and Bonds, First, High Low Last, Chgs.									
1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962
18	100	Con Fed p4.50	2 1/4	17 1/2	11 1/2	41 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	177	100	Genl Corp	14	100	100	100	100	100	100	184	12	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
19	100	Con Freight 1	2 1/4	17 1/2	11 1/2	41 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	181	100	GCA Corp	14	100	100	100	100	100	100	184	12	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
20	100	Con Leasing	2 1/4	17 1/2	11 1/2	41 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	181	100	GCA Corp	14	100	100	100	100	100	100	184	12	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
21	100	Con Leasing	2 1/4	17 1/2	11 1/2	41 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	181	100	GCA Corp	14	100	100	100	100	100	100	184	12	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
22	100	Con Leasing	2 1/4	17 1/2	11 1/2	41 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	181	100	GCA Corp	14	100	100	100	100	100	100	184	12	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
23	100	Con Leasing	2 1/4	17 1/2	11 1/2	41 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	181	100	GCA Corp	14	100	100	100	100	100	100	184	12	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
24	100	Con Leasing	2 1/4	17 1/2	11 1/2	41 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	181	100	GCA Corp	14	100	100	100	100	100	100	184	12	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
25	100	Con Leasing	2 1/4	17 1/2	11 1/2	41 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	181	100	GCA Corp	14	100	100	100	100	100	100	184	12	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
26	100	Con Leasing	2 1/4	17 1/2	11 1/2	41 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	181	100	GCA Corp	14	100	100	100	100	100	100	184	12	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
27	100	Con Leasing	2 1/4	17 1/2	11 1/2	41 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	181	100	GCA Corp	14	100	100	100	100	100	100	184	12	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
28	100	Con Leasing	2 1/4	17 1/2	11 1/2	41 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	181	100	GCA Corp	14	100	100	100	100	100	100	184	12	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
29	100	Con Leasing	2 1/4	17 1/2	11 1/2	41 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	181	100	GCA Corp	14	100	100	100	100	100	100	184	12	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
30	100	Con Leasing	2 1/4	17 1/2	11 1/2	41 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	181	100	GCA Corp	14	100	100	100	100	100	100	184	12	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
31	100	Con Leasing	2 1/4	17 1/2	11 1/2	41 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	181	100	GCA Corp	14	100	100	100	100	100	100	184	12	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
32	100	Con Leasing	2 1/4	17 1/2	11 1/2	41 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	181	100	GCA Corp	14	100	100	100	100	100	100	184	12	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
33	100	Con Leasing	2 1/4	17 1/2	11 1/2	41 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	181	100	GCA Corp	14	100	100	100	100	100	100	184	12	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
34	100	Con Leasing	2 1/4	17 1/2	11 1/2	41 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	181	100	GCA Corp	14	100	100	100	100	100	100	184	12	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
35	100	Con Leasing	2 1/4	17 1/2	11 1/2	41 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	181	100	GCA Corp	14	100	100	100	100	100	100	184	12	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
36	100	Con Leasing	2 1/4	17 1/2	11 1/2	41 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	181	100	GCA Corp	14	100	100	100	100	100	100	184	12	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
37	100	Con Leasing	2 1/4	17 1/2	11 1/2	41 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	181	100	GCA Corp	14	100	100	100	100	100	100	184	12	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
38	100	Con Leasing	2 1/4	17 1/2	11 1/2	41 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	181	100	GCA Corp	14	100	100	100	100	100	100	184	12	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
39	100	Con Leasing	2 1/4	17 1/2	11 1/2	41 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	181	100	GCA Corp	14	100	100	100	100	100	100	184	12	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
40	100	Con Leasing	2 1/4	17 1/2	11 1/2	41 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	181	100	GCA Corp	14	100	100	100	100	100	100	184	12	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
41	100	Con Leasing	2 1/4	17 1/2	11 1/2	41 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	181	100	GCA Corp	14	100	100	100	100	100	100	184	12	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
42	100	Con Leasing	2 1/4	17 1/2	11 1/2	41 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	181	100	GCA Corp	14	100	100	100	100	100	100	184	12	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
43	100	Con Leasing	2 1/4	17 1/2	11 1/2	41 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	181	100	GCA Corp	14	100	100	100	100	100	100	184	12	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
44	100	Con Leasing	2 1/4	17 1/2	11 1/2	41 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	181	100	GCA Corp	14	100	100	100	100	100	100	184	12	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
45	100	Con Leasing	2 1/4	17 1/2	11 1/2	41 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	181	100	GCA Corp	14	100	100	100	100	100	100	184	12	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
46	100	Con Leasing	2 1/4	17 1/2	11 1/2	41 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	181	100	GCA Corp	14	100	100	100	100	100	100	184	12	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
47	100	Con Leasing	2 1/4	17 1/2	11 1/2	41 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	181	100	GCA Corp	14	100	100	100	100	100	100	184	12	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
48	100	Con Leasing	2 1/4	17 1/2	11 1/2	41 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	181	100	GCA Corp	14	100	100	100	100	100	100	184	12	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
49	100	Con Leasing	2 1/4	17 1/2	11 1/2	41 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	181	100	GCA Corp	14	100	100	100	100	100	100	184	12	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
50	100	Con Leasing	2 1/4	17 1/2	11 1/2	41 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	181	100	GCA Corp	14	100	100	100	100	100	100	184	12	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
51	100	Con Leasing	2 1/4	17 1/2	11 1/2	41 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	181	100	GCA Corp	14	100	100	100	100	100	100	184	12	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
52	100	Con Leasing	2 1/4	17 1/2	11 1/2	41 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	181	100	GCA Corp	14	100	100	100	100	100	100	184	12	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
53	100	Con Leasing	2 1/4	17 1/2	11 1/2	41 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	181	100	GCA Corp	14	100	100	100	100	100	100	184	12	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
54	100	Con Leasing	2 1/4	17 1/2	11 1/2	41 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	181	100	GCA Corp	14	100	100	100	100	100	100	184	12	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
55	100	Con Leasing	2 1/4	17 1/2	11 1/2	41 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	181	100	GCA Corp	14	100	100	100	100	100	100	184	12	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
56	100	Con Leasing	2 1/4	17 1/2	11 1/2	41 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	181	100	GCA Corp	14	100	100	100	100	100	100	184	12	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
57	100	Con Leasing	2 1/4	17 1/2	11 1/2	41 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	181	100	GCA Corp	14	100	100	100	100	100	100	184	12	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
58	100	Con Leasing	2 1/4	17 1/2	11 1/2	41 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	181	100	GCA Corp	14	100	100	100	100	100	100	184	12	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
59	100	Con Leasing	2 1/4	17 1/2	11 1/2	41 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	181	100	GCA Corp	14	100	100	100	100	100	100	184	12	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
60	100	Con Leasing	2 1/4	17 1/2	11 1/2	41 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	181	100	GCA Corp	14	100	100	100	100	100	100	184	12	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
61	100	Con Leasing	2 1/4	17 1/2	11 1/2	41 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	181	100	GCA Corp	14	100	100	100	100	100	100	184	12	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
62	100	Con Leasing	2 1/4	17 1/2	11 1/2	41 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	181	100	GCA Corp	14	100	100	100	100	100	100	184	12	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
63	100	Con Leasing	2 1/4	17 1/2	11 1/2	41 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	181	100	GCA Corp	14	100	100	100	100	100	100	184	12	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
64	100	Con Leasing	2 1/4																										







- 1971 - Stocks and					- 1971 - Stocks and					- 1971 - Stocks and									
High. Low. Div. In \$					High. Low. Div. In \$					High. Low. Div. In \$									
100s. First. High Low Last. Ctr					100s. First. High Low Last. Ctr					100s. First. High Low Last. Ctr									
84 1/2	49 1/2	Bluebird Inc	29	6	5 1/4	5 1/4	14 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	24 1/4	13 1/4	Felowsky	32	13	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
9 1/4	15 1/4	Bluebird Int	35	5	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	Fibredart	27	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
9 1/4	15 1/4	Bluebird Int	35	5	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	Fibredart	27	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
29 1/2	15 1/4	Boone Corp	25	2 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	25 1/2	25 1/2	Fidcor Corp	27	8 1/2	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
29 1/2	15 1/4	Boone Corp	25	2 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	25 1/2	25 1/2	Fidcor Corp	27	8 1/2	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
29 1/2	15 1/4	Boone Corp	25	2 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	25 1/2	25 1/2	Fidcor Corp	27	8 1/2	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
29 1/2	15 1/4	Boone Corp	25	2 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	25 1/2	25 1/2	Fidcor Corp	27	8 1/2	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
29 1/2	15 1/4	Boone Corp	25	2 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	25 1/2	25 1/2	Fidcor Corp	27	8 1/2	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
29 1/2	15 1/4	Boone Corp	25	2 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	25 1/2	25 1/2	Fidcor Corp	27	8 1/2	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
29 1/2	15 1/4	Boone Corp	25	2 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	25 1/2	25 1/2	Fidcor Corp	27	8 1/2	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
29 1/2	15 1/4	Boone Corp	25	2 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	25 1/2	25 1/2	Fidcor Corp	27	8 1/2	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
29 1/2	15 1/4	Boone Corp	25	2 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	25 1/2	25 1/2	Fidcor Corp	27	8 1/2	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
29 1/2	15 1/4	Boone Corp	25	2 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	25 1/2	25 1/2	Fidcor Corp	27	8 1/2	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
29 1/2	15 1/4	Boone Corp	25	2 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	25 1/2	25 1/2	Fidcor Corp	27	8 1/2	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
29 1/2	15 1/4	Boone Corp	25	2 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	25 1/2	25 1/2	Fidcor Corp	27	8 1/2	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
29 1/2	15 1/4	Boone Corp	25	2 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	25 1/2	25 1/2	Fidcor Corp	27	8 1/2	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
29 1/2	15 1/4	Boone Corp	25	2 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	25 1/2	25 1/2	Fidcor Corp	27	8 1/2	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
29 1/2	15 1/4	Boone Corp	25	2 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	25 1/2	25							

[illegible]

You're apt to find apt. you seek — a tiny studio or a 10-room — in the Classified section of the Herald Tribune.







PEANUTS



R.C.



F.I.L.A.B.N.E.R.



B.E.E.T.L.E. B.A.I.L.E.Y.



M.I.S.S. P.E.A.C.H.



B.U.Z. S.A.W.Y.E.R.



W.I.Z.A.R.D. of I.D.



R.E.X. M.O.R.G.A.N. M.D.



P.O.G.O.



R.I.P. K.I.R.B.Y.



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South on the diagrammed deal overcalled one no-trump after East bid one diamond. With an aceless 15-point hand, this was a risky action, and he would not have made the bid if he had been vulnerable.

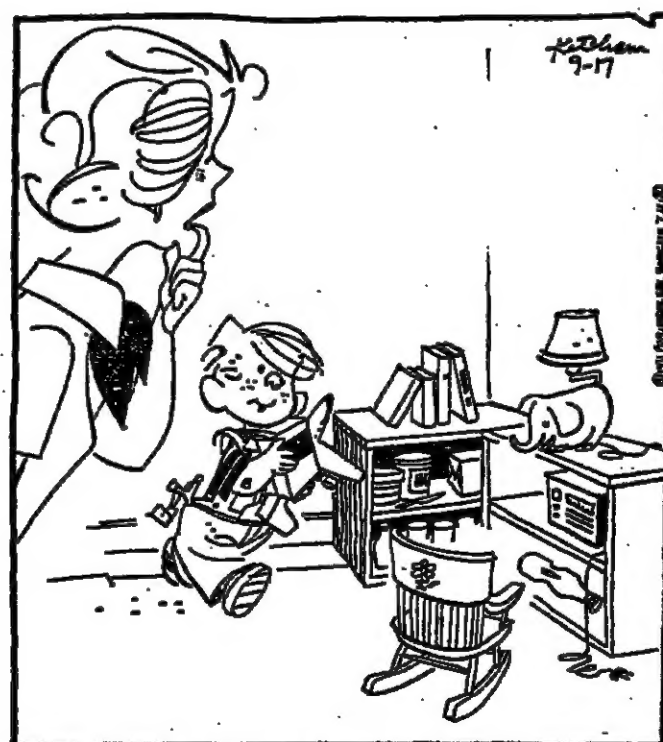
Following an overcall of one no-trump, there is no Stayman convention, except by partnership agreement. The one-bid in the opponent's suit is used for exploring purposes, and North uncovered the spade fit by bidding two diamonds.

West led a club against four spades, and East took the ace and king in that order, a procedure that indicates a doubleton. A diamond shift was won in dummy with the ace, and trumps were drawn by leading to the king and then playing the queen and over-taking with the ace.

A heart was played from dummy, and East had to duck. South won with the king, cashed his club winner, and played two more rounds of trumps, ending in dummy in this position:

NORTH			
♠	A 10 9 5 2		
♥	Q 10 7 4		
♦	A 4		
♣	6 5		
WEST			
♠	8 6		
♥	9 8 3		
♦	10 6		
♣	10 9 7 4 3 2		
EAST			
♠	7 4		
♥	A J 2		
♦	Q J 9 8 7 2		
♣	A K		
SOUTH			
♠	K Q J 3		
♥	K 6 5 3		
♦	K J 8		
♣	—		

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE— that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CLIEB

MEREA

DEKOOH

DOINIE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: THYME ENEMY SCRIBE FETISH

Answer: He is in the middle of this kind of plan—A "SC-HE-ME"

BOOKS

THERE SHE IS

The Life and Times of Miss America  
By Frank Deford. Viking. 351 pp. Illustrated  
Reviewed by Robert Dale

Eighty million souls, it was estimated, were watching the annual Miss America Pageant on television. Considering that the show is long, slow-moving, and never much good, that is a respectable-sized crowd. Some of them had Miss America parties, and if you ever have one yourself, here are two excellent rules to follow: the host should be closed during the talent show, and bets (which must, of course, be in cash) should be posted as soon as the five finalists are selected.

The first Miss America, Margaret Norman of Washington, was crowned at Atlantic City in 1921, but this does not mean that there has been an unbroken succession of Misses. The beauty contest was dreamed up by some businessmen who wanted to extend the tourist season past Labor Day. The idea did not catch on nationally, and in the first six pageants the contestants were selected on a quotionally haphazard basis. After 1927, there were no Miss Americas for several years. There was a rump pageant in 1933, which produced a Miss America all right, but for many years the directors of the restricted pageant refused to acknowledge her as one of their own. The first queen of the present succession was Miss America of 1935.

The pageants are operated under rules which seem to be in a constant state of flux. Thus, a few years back, the rule that contestants must be white was eliminated, though the overwhelming majority of them still are. More recently, the directors added a stipulation that applicants must be female. This precaution was taken because a female impersonator from Texas had got fairly far on into the Miss Universe contest and, as everybody knows, you can't be too careful. Most of the rules—such as that Miss Americas must be unmarried and that she must not even be present in a room where hard liquor is served—are the result of hindsight.

This is how the system works. A director and a very small staff, in Atlantic City the year around, authorize beauty contests in every state, just as the American Kennel Club sanctions dog shows or an educational association gives accreditation to schools. Working hand-in-glove with the Atlantic City organization are civic groups throughout the country, most especially the Junior Chamber of Commerce.

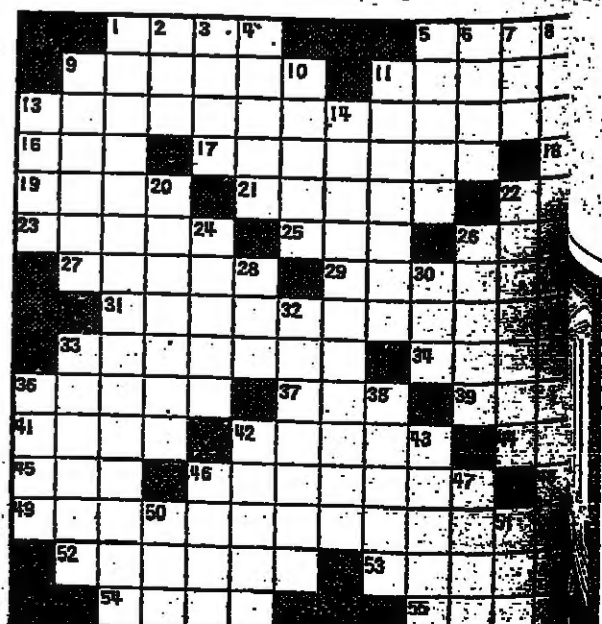
In small towns, where the Jaycees are frequently the very pillars on which the society rests, it is not difficult for them to arrange a beauty contest, and whoever wins at the local level goes on to compete for the state title. Finding a local belle who makes a likely candidate is not as difficult as you might think, and in the 1970 Miss North Carolina contest, which Frank Deford attended and documented with the greatest care, there were 70 contestants—almost half again as many as in the final Miss America pageant.

Theoretically, the girls are judged on the basis of their appearance in different costumes, on the grace they show under the pressure of interviews, and on talent, with talent counting double. The talent test is the only part of the event that is completely ridiculous and is, I suspect, what gives it its fascination. At lowest local level, attention is whether the girl can be made to recite a poem by a will qualify her to show, and as the stakes rise, the standard of recitation is more and more exacting. The girls are professional figures. The one feature is the "overhang," which is a look smashing in a look, according to the judges, for everything the judges do not like. Fortunately, their votes are not counted, even a girl who looks great, and a judge of his evening dress, the girl he wants to win. In order to win, a girl must be a good judge, especially a level, tend to be on their ideas of the and department of a woman. The result, at least on the runway, are a gap from their own. It is easier in of this persuasion America than from megalopolitan coast the result that all the has since 1955 have from the South of place between Ohio Only one, Miss America of 1946, a city of New York, a Jewish girl, won.

The Miss America has been responsible out vast sums of not even to girls who are short of the big prize spends a grudging and making perances under the m of a chaperone. take from these in \$50,000. One Miss planned that, once over and she was her professors put a birdbrain and th ed to date her. Most of the girls out pretty well by can standards, though unsuccessful contest Jersey of 1944, the crime and met be Bonnie-and-Clyde out. Forty-one of the as who married forced at least a over and she was to be a reasonably of housewives else or well into middle. Mr. Deford has a elegant, erudite, u mented book. The is whether the m the publisher's pri are, which is a m for the best prom camp scholarship.

CROSSWORD

- ACROSS
- 1 Religions group
  - 5 Marx
  - 9 Garden shrub
  - 11 Landed estates
  - 13 Pursuit of sorts
  - 16 Fowl
  - 17 Sin
  - 18 Head part
  - 19 Wading bird
  - 21 Certain schools
  - 22 Burmese rice
  - 23 Italian dish
  - 25 Ring decision
  - 26 Music: Var.
  - 27 Car holder
  - 29 Small seabirds
  - 31 Hunt for
  - 32 Toulouse-Lautrec
  - 34 Lawyer Root
  - 35 Santa
  - 37 N.Y.C. subway
  - 39 Sham
  - 41 Sommer
- DOWN
- 2 Warm-sea fish
  - 3 Ice, in Born
  - 4 Manger
  - 6 Principle
  - 7 British marshal
  - 8 Caravan
  - 9 Rutledge and others
  - 10 Commit a crime
  - 11 Certain specialist
  - 12 Jewish month
  - 13 Shoe lace tag
  - 14 Unfit
  - 15 Mosaic
  - 16 Music
  - 17 Trade
  - 18 Infest
  - 19 Bird
  - 20 Book
  - 21 Resin
  - 22 High
  - 23 China
  - 24 Diplom
  - 25 Of an
  - 26 Teach
  - 27 (same)
  - 28 (same)
  - 29 Caravan
  - 30 Doubt
  - 31 Trans
  - 32 Check
  - 33 Batten
  - 34 Indian
  - 35 Tumb
  - 36 Ivy leaf
  - 37 Cancel
  - 38 Abbe





## Race Tightens in N.L. West

## Giants, Dodgers Lose

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 16 (UPI)—The Los Angeles Dodgers lost a chance to move into first place with San Diego in the National League West last night as Dave Roberts' error in the eighth inning broke the Dodgers' winning streak at eight games.

Roberts, lowering his earned-run average to 1.92, got off to a rocky start, being touched up for seven hits in the first four innings. However, he allowed only one hit in the final five frames to make Larry Siehl's sixth-inning home run stand up as the margin of victory.

Stahl whacked a Don Sutton curveball 345 feet into the right-field bleachers with nobody on. The victory was the 13th for Roberts against 16 defeats. Sutton's record is now 14-12.

The loss also broke a nine-game winning string for the Dodgers against their rivals from San Diego. The teams meet for the final time in 1971 tonight with the Dodgers holding a 13-4 won-lost edge over the Padres.

**Reds 4, Giants 2**  
(NYT)—Jim McGlothlin, a shop-worn right-hander who has had his share of problems this year, added to the San Francisco Giants' troubles last night while pitching the Cincinnati Reds to a 4-2 victory.

McGlothlin, relying on a breaking curveball, allowed the Giants only six hits, two of them base-empty homers by Willie McCovey and Dick Dietz. He struck out six and walked three, but was in complete command all the way.

McGlothlin went into the game with only one victory in his last eight starts and he emerged with a length victory compared with 10 losses. The performance was his best since early in the season and he stopped a team pressing to stay alive in the National League West race.

The defeat was the Giants' third in a row and the 10th in their last 11 starts, but they got a reprieve when San Diego suspended the Dodgers, to leave them a game apart with 15 left to play.

McGovey, playing for the first time since suffering a bad tear in his left hand on Sept. 5, tied the score in the fourth when he lined a long homer into the still uncompleted right-field upper deck. It was a 400-foot drive.

The Reds scored first, getting a lead in the third on a single by Woody Woodward, a stolen base and a single by Tony Perez. The steal of second proved costly to Woodward, who stopped catcher Dietz's throw with his right temple. The Cincinnati shortstop was not hurt seriously, but was taken to a local hospital for observation.

**Pirates 4, Cardinals 1**  
Al Oliver's two-run homer, his fifth in the last eight games, sparked the Pirates' victory over the St. Louis Cardinals last night. The Pirates' lead in the National League East to five. The victory, Pittsburgh's ninth in the last 11 games, boosted the Pirates to first place to lead 8 1/2 games over St. Louis.

**Expos 1, Phillies 0**  
Montreal used a sacrifice fly by Bobby Wine to score an unearned run in the eighth inning and defeat Philadelphia, 1-0.

**Cubs 5, Mets 2**  
Burt Hooten struck out 15 batters and recorded his first major league victory when pinch-hitter Billy Williams homered in the ninth inning as Chicago beat New York, 5-2, and swept a two-night doubleheader. The Cubs won the opener, 6-2.

**Braves 3, Astros 2**  
Frank Aaron, on his way to his most productive home run season, hit his 44th to help Atlanta to a 4-3 triumph over Houston. The home run was the 638th of his career and it was his 1,564th career run batted in, tying him with Ty Cobb for third place on the all-time list. Babe Ruth, with 2,217, and Lou Gehrig, with 1,990, are first and second.

**Giants Lose to Reds; Lead Cut to 1/2 Game**  
SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16 (AP)—Cincinnati Reds' pitcher Ross Grimsley extended San Francisco's September slide today, beating the Giants 4-2, and eliminated the Giants from the first-place lead over the Los Angeles Dodgers to half a game in the tight National League West race.

Grimsley, a 21-year-old left-hander, was hurt only by Dick Dietz's 17th homer of the year in the fifth inning and raised his record to 10-4. He sent the Giants to their 11th loss in the last 12 games.

**Cubs 1, Mets 0**  
Juan Pizarro pitched a six-hitter and accounted for the only run in an eight-inning home run, giving the Chicago Cubs a 1-0 victory over the New York Mets today.

**Tigers 3, Senators 1**  
Winning pitcher Les Cain started the decisive rally with a fifth-inning single as Detroit beat Washington, 3-1, today.

**Wednesday's Line Scores**  
(First Game)  
Oakland ..... 100 000 000-3 2 1 0  
Chicago ..... 000 100 000-2 1 0 0  
Cleveland ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Detroit ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Houston ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Los Angeles ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
New York ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Philadelphia ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Pittsburgh ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
San Diego ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
St. Louis ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Texas ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Washington ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0

(Second Game)  
Oakland ..... 000 100 000-2 1 0 0  
Chicago ..... 000 100 000-2 1 0 0  
Cleveland ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Detroit ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Houston ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Los Angeles ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
New York ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Philadelphia ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Pittsburgh ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
San Diego ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
St. Louis ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Texas ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Washington ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0

(Third Game)  
Oakland ..... 000 100 000-2 1 0 0  
Chicago ..... 000 100 000-2 1 0 0  
Cleveland ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Detroit ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Houston ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Los Angeles ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
New York ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Philadelphia ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Pittsburgh ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
San Diego ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
St. Louis ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Texas ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Washington ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0

(Fourth Game)  
Oakland ..... 000 100 000-2 1 0 0  
Chicago ..... 000 100 000-2 1 0 0  
Cleveland ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Detroit ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Houston ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Los Angeles ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
New York ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Philadelphia ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Pittsburgh ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
San Diego ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
St. Louis ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Texas ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Washington ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0

(Fifth Game)  
Oakland ..... 000 100 000-2 1 0 0  
Chicago ..... 000 100 000-2 1 0 0  
Cleveland ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Detroit ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Houston ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Los Angeles ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
New York ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Philadelphia ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Pittsburgh ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
San Diego ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
St. Louis ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Texas ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Washington ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0

(Sixth Game)  
Oakland ..... 000 100 000-2 1 0 0  
Chicago ..... 000 100 000-2 1 0 0  
Cleveland ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Detroit ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Houston ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Los Angeles ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
New York ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Philadelphia ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Pittsburgh ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
San Diego ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
St. Louis ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Texas ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Washington ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0

(Seventh Game)  
Oakland ..... 000 100 000-2 1 0 0  
Chicago ..... 000 100 000-2 1 0 0  
Cleveland ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Detroit ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Houston ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Los Angeles ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
New York ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Philadelphia ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Pittsburgh ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
San Diego ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
St. Louis ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Texas ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Washington ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0

(Eighth Game)  
Oakland ..... 000 100 000-2 1 0 0  
Chicago ..... 000 100 000-2 1 0 0  
Cleveland ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Detroit ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Houston ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Los Angeles ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
New York ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Philadelphia ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Pittsburgh ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
San Diego ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
St. Louis ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Texas ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Washington ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0

(Ninth Game)  
Oakland ..... 000 100 000-2 1 0 0  
Chicago ..... 000 100 000-2 1 0 0  
Cleveland ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Detroit ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Houston ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Los Angeles ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
New York ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Philadelphia ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Pittsburgh ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
San Diego ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
St. Louis ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Texas ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Washington ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0

(Tenth Game)  
Oakland ..... 000 100 000-2 1 0 0  
Chicago ..... 000 100 000-2 1 0 0  
Cleveland ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Detroit ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Houston ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Los Angeles ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
New York ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Philadelphia ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Pittsburgh ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
San Diego ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
St. Louis ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Texas ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Washington ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0

(Eleventh Game)  
Oakland ..... 000 100 000-2 1 0 0  
Chicago ..... 000 100 000-2 1 0 0  
Cleveland ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Detroit ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Houston ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Los Angeles ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
New York ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Philadelphia ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Pittsburgh ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
San Diego ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
St. Louis ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Texas ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Washington ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0

(Twelfth Game)  
Oakland ..... 000 100 000-2 1 0 0  
Chicago ..... 000 100 000-2 1 0 0  
Cleveland ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Detroit ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Houston ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Los Angeles ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
New York ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Philadelphia ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Pittsburgh ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
San Diego ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
St. Louis ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Texas ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Washington ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0

(Thirteenth Game)  
Oakland ..... 000 100 000-2 1 0 0  
Chicago ..... 000 100 000-2 1 0 0  
Cleveland ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Detroit ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Houston ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Los Angeles ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
New York ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Philadelphia ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Pittsburgh ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
San Diego ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
St. Louis ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Texas ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Washington ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0

(Fourteenth Game)  
Oakland ..... 000 100 000-2 1 0 0  
Chicago ..... 000 100 000-2 1 0 0  
Cleveland ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Detroit ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Houston ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Los Angeles ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
New York ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Philadelphia ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Pittsburgh ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
San Diego ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
St. Louis ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Texas ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Washington ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0

(Fifteenth Game)  
Oakland ..... 000 100 000-2 1 0 0  
Chicago ..... 000 100 000-2 1 0 0  
Cleveland ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Detroit ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Houston ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Los Angeles ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
New York ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Philadelphia ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Pittsburgh ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
San Diego ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
St. Louis ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Texas ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Washington ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0

(Sixteenth Game)  
Oakland ..... 000 100 000-2 1 0 0  
Chicago ..... 000 100 000-2 1 0 0  
Cleveland ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Detroit ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Houston ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Los Angeles ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
New York ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Philadelphia ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Pittsburgh ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
San Diego ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
St. Louis ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Texas ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Washington ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0

(Seventeenth Game)  
Oakland ..... 000 100 000-2 1 0 0  
Chicago ..... 000 100 000-2 1 0 0  
Cleveland ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Detroit ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Houston ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Los Angeles ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
New York ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Philadelphia ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Pittsburgh ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
San Diego ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
St. Louis ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Texas ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Washington ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0

(Eighteenth Game)  
Oakland ..... 000 100 000-2 1 0 0  
Chicago ..... 000 100 000-2 1 0 0  
Cleveland ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Detroit ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Houston ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Los Angeles ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
New York ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Philadelphia ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Pittsburgh ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
San Diego ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
St. Louis ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Texas ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Washington ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0

(Nineteenth Game)  
Oakland ..... 000 100 000-2 1 0 0  
Chicago ..... 000 100 000-2 1 0 0  
Cleveland ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Detroit ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Houston ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Los Angeles ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
New York ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Philadelphia ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Pittsburgh ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
San Diego ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
St. Louis ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Texas ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Washington ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0

(Twentieth Game)  
Oakland ..... 000 100 000-2 1 0 0  
Chicago ..... 000 100 000-2 1 0 0  
Cleveland ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Detroit ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Houston ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Los Angeles ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
New York ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Philadelphia ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Pittsburgh ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
San Diego ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
St. Louis ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Texas ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Washington ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0

(Twenty-first Game)  
Oakland ..... 000 100 000-2 1 0 0  
Chicago ..... 000 100 000-2 1 0 0  
Cleveland ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Detroit ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Houston ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Los Angeles ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
New York ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Philadelphia ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Pittsburgh ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
San Diego ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
St. Louis ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Texas ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Washington ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0

(Twenty-second Game)  
Oakland ..... 000 100 000-2 1 0 0  
Chicago ..... 000 100 000-2 1 0 0  
Cleveland ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Detroit ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Houston ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Los Angeles ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
New York ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Philadelphia ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Pittsburgh ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
San Diego ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
St. Louis ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Texas ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Washington ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0

(Twenty-third Game)  
Oakland ..... 000 100 000-2 1 0 0  
Chicago ..... 000 100 000-2 1 0 0  
Cleveland ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Detroit ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Houston ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Los Angeles ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
New York ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Philadelphia ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Pittsburgh ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
San Diego ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
St. Louis ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Texas ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Washington ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0

(Twenty-fourth Game)  
Oakland ..... 000 100 000-2 1 0 0  
Chicago ..... 000 100 000-2 1 0 0  
Cleveland ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Detroit ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Houston ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Los Angeles ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
New York ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Philadelphia ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Pittsburgh ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
San Diego ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
St. Louis ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Texas ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Washington ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0

(Twenty-fifth Game)  
Oakland ..... 000 100 000-2 1 0 0  
Chicago ..... 000 100 000-2 1 0 0  
Cleveland ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Detroit ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Houston ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Los Angeles ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
New York ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Philadelphia ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Pittsburgh ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
San Diego ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
St. Louis ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Texas ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Washington ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0

(Twenty-sixth Game)  
Oakland ..... 000 100 000-2 1 0 0  
Chicago ..... 000 100 000-2 1 0 0  
Cleveland ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Detroit ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Houston ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Los Angeles ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
New York ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Philadelphia ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Pittsburgh ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
San Diego ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
St. Louis ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Texas ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Washington ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0

(Twenty-seventh Game)  
Oakland ..... 000 100 000-2 1 0 0  
Chicago ..... 000 100 000-2 1 0 0  
Cleveland ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Detroit ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Houston ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Los Angeles ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
New York ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Philadelphia ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Pittsburgh ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
San Diego ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
St. Louis ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Texas ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Washington ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0

(Twenty-eighth Game)  
Oakland ..... 000 100 000-2 1 0 0  
Chicago ..... 000 100 000-2 1 0 0  
Cleveland ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Detroit ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Houston ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Los Angeles ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
New York ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Philadelphia ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Pittsburgh ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
San Diego ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
St. Louis ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Texas ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Washington ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0

(Twenty-ninth Game)  
Oakland ..... 000 100 000-2 1 0 0  
Chicago ..... 000 100 000-2 1 0 0  
Cleveland ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Detroit ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Houston ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Los Angeles ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
New York ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Philadelphia ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
Pittsburgh ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
San Diego ..... 000 000 000-0 0 0 0  
St. Louis .....



